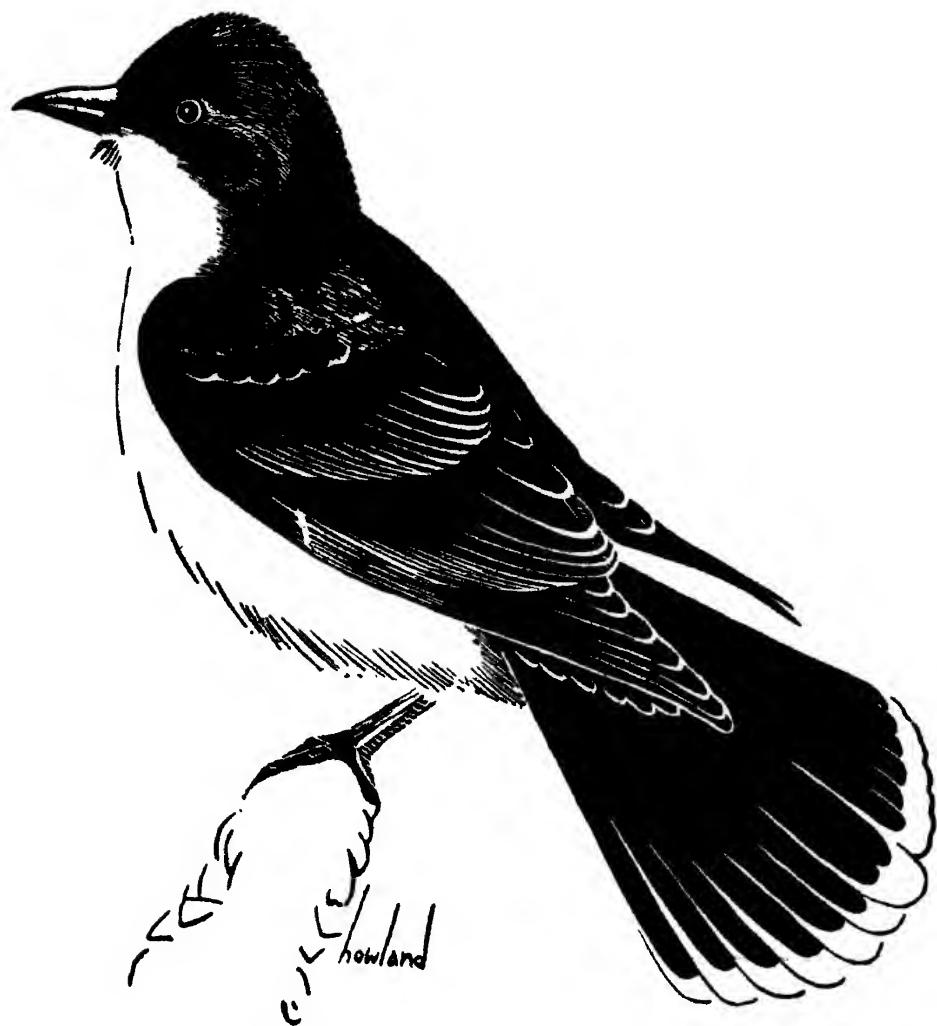


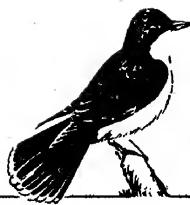
The KINGBIRD



VOLUME V, No. 3

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FEDERATION OF NEW YORK STATE BIRD CLUBS



The KINGBIRD

PUBLICATION OF THE FEDERATION OF NEW YORK STATE BIRD CLUBS

Vol. 5 No. 3

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CONTENTS

Your President Says	62
The Expanding Range of the Ring-Billed Gull	J. B. Belknap 63
Bird Clubs Make News	M. C. Wheat 64
Regional Reports	65
The Seasonal Abundance of Birds in the Rochester Area	J. J. Tanghe 69-84
Regional Reports (continued)	85

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NOTICE

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APPLICATION for membership should be sent to the chairman of the membership committee, Miss Audrey Louise Wrede, 3109 Beverley Road, Brooklyn 26, N. Y.

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YOUR PRESIDENT SAYS . . .

By this time many of you have received the first questionnaire from the State Book Committee. These questionnaires are sent out to all those whose names have been suggested by the local clubs and the regional editors and in general comprise all those who have shown a serious interest in the status of our N. Y. S. birds. The chairman of the State Book Committee, Mr. Robert Arbib, Jr., has asked Mr. Robert F. Deed, Mr. Neil Moon and the writer to act as the sub-committee charged with the compiling of this mailing list. We are attempting to arrive at a complete mailing list covering not only all of our members with interests as above stated, but also many others who are not now associated with our organization but who may be interested in bird banding or museum activities or other activities, and who may be able to give us valuable data in answer to our questionnaires. While our committee may succeed in compiling a fairly representative list, we will need your help in making a really complete list. May we ask that if we have failed to mail out the first questionnaire covering the Common Loon to any of our club members or individual members who wish to receive it and succeeding questionnaires, or if you know of any friend who is not a member but who would be interested in receiving the questionnaires, that you advise Mr. Robert F. Deed, 50 Clinton Ave., Nyack, New York. He will see that the names submitted are placed on the list.

The State Book Committee will, I am sure, be glad to receive any suggestions which you may have in regard to future questionnaires and any comments which you may wish to make regarding the make up of the new state book. Your promptness in returning your questionnaire will also be of considerable help to the committee.

It was a pleasure to learn that three of our member clubs from Westchester County have joined in sponsoring the 1956 Federation meeting. I will hope to see you all there on May 12-13, 1956. Details of the meeting will be given at a later date.



THE EXPANDING RANGE OF THE RING-BILLED GULL

JOHN B. BELKNAP

The Ring-billed Gull (*Larus Delawarensis*) is an inland species, its home being the prairie regions of the United States and Canada. At the time of the passage of the Migratory Bird Act some forty years ago, Georgian Bay constituted the eastern limit of its principal breeding range. Within a few years its breeding area was extended east and south and by 1927 it had secured a toehold in the northeastern corner of Lake Ontario.

In a paper which I read at the 1950 Federation meeting at Watkins Glen, the expansion into the Lake Ontario area was outlined. The first colony, that on Salmon Island near Kingston, Ontario, increased rapidly and by 1930 contained about 300 pairs. Black Ant Island in the St. Lawrence River, 20 miles to the east, became the site of a successful colony, 200 nesting adults being noted in 1940. Ten years later when I visited the island, this had increased to more than 4000. Both Salmon and Black Ant Islands are in Canadian waters.

Hyde (1939) gives what is believed to be the first breeding record of this species in New York State. In July 1936 he visited Gull Island off Henderson Harbor in Lake Ontario and found definite evidence that a few birds had nested. Some time after this, another, and eventually much larger, colony became established on Little Galloo Island in the same area. This was first reported by Kutz (1946), who estimated 2000 breeding gulls, mainly Ring-bills. At the time of my first visit to Little Galloo in 1948 it was evident that the Ring-billed Gull community had grown to a much larger and subsequent trips have disclosed a continued increase. In May 1955 it was estimated that there were 45,000 nests on the island, covering some 20 acres. This constitutes the largest nesting concentration of Ring-billed Gulls in the Northeast.

During the past ten years, three more colonies, two of them in New York State, have been located, showing a continued southward and eastward extension of the breeding range. Mohawk Island in Lake Erie supports the most southerly colony in the area under consideration. Another on Long Island in Oneida Lake was discovered by L. J. Loomis of Endicott in 1952, although breeding may have taken place prior to this time. The 1955 population was estimated at 150 pairs.

The third colony is located in Lake Champlain, on the New York side of the State boundary. I am indebted to William B. Miller of the Vermont Fish and Game Service for early information on this colony. It is on island "C" of the Four brothers, a group of small islands of Willsboro Point. Miller gives 1949 as the first definite nesting. On June 4, 1955, I had the opportunity to visit Four Brothers through the courtesy of Thomas A. Lesperance of Keesville. The island occupied by the Ring-bills is about five acres in extent, with elevations of from 15 to 25 feet above lake level. The Ring-bills occupy less than an acre, the population being estimated at 2000 adult birds. Herring Gulls occupy most of the remaining area.

It is evident that the past quarter century has witnessed a marked eastward and southward expansion of the breeding range of the Ring-billed Gull. Several of the nesting areas are in New York State, which lies in the direct

path of this movement. Although the number of gull communities is limited, the concentration of birds occupying them is impressive. Most of the islands are small, some only low shoals, such as Salmon and Long Islands. Little Galloo, covering 44 acres is the exception. The birds choose islands having few trees, and level grassy areas are preferred as nesting sites. The Ring-billed Gull occupies a concentrated area, in distinction to the Herring Gull, which spaces its nests more widely. This is well illustrated on Four Brothers where the Ring-bill utilizes a portion of the level open area in a tightly knit group, while the Herring Gulls are found on the remainder of the island with nests widely separated.

Literature Cited

Hyde, A. Sidney 1939 The Ecology and Economics of the Birds along the Northern Boundary of New York State. Roosevelt Wildlife Bulletin Vol. 72 p. 134

Kutz, Harry Leon 1946 Auk Vol. 63 p. 591
Gouverneur, N. Y.

BIRD CLUBS MAKE NEWS

M. C. WHEAT, JR.

Recently the nest of a pair of Dickcissels was found near Rochester—a rare discovery these days; although a century ago these birds were widely distributed along the Atlantic seaboard. Soon word of this find by members of the Genesee Ornithological Society had spread throughout the State. The Associated Press had wired the story to its member newspapers—an indication that editors want to use nature stories with unusual angles or with news interest.

In two leading papers, The New York Times and New York Herald Tribune, it is not uncommon to find some rare bird like the Lewis's Wood-pecker, Cattle Egret or Black-Headed Grosbeak sharing the front pages with Presidents, Senators and Generals. At least two upstate papers now carry weekly bird columns; the Syracuse Post-Standard by B. P. Burtt and The Rochester Times-Union by John Brown.

Here is an excellent opportunity for bird clubs to develop good publicity for their activities. At the same time they can render an important public service by disseminating knowledge and understanding about our wild life.

If your paper does not now carry enough nature stories of local interest, visit the editor and explain that you can furnish material for stories that will attract readers. The editor probably will offer suggestions on what he can use. Some possibilities are listed below.

First, remember that there are two types of stories; feature and news.

Feature stories employ unusual angles or educational elements. Editors like these stories because they vary the tempo of their papers and gain more readers. Thus, these stories usually are displayed prominently with two or three-column headlines.

Here are some feature ideas; finding a rare bird, unusually early or late dates or birds observed out of season, appearance of a new resident species as has been the case with Cardinal, invasions by a species like the Red Crossbill or Snowy Owl, a Spring migration story with emphasis on what people can see in their own backyards, story on the May Count or Christmas Census, experiences of local persons with feeding stations, the large number of persons operating feeding stations, lunar bird watching by local observers, bird banding or other special projects of club members, and a day in the field with your bird club.

Take advantage of every opportunity for a straight news story — no matter how small it may seem. Here are some suggestions; advance and follow-up stories on club meetings and field trips, advance biographical notices on speakers and readable quotes from their talks afterwards, resolutions passed by your club and sent to legislators on issue like Echo Park Dam and Panther Mountain Dam, election of officers, club members attending or giving papers at Federation or other meetings, appointment of any of your members to regional, state, or national offices and committees of other nature organizations.

Dress up your stories with interesting sidelights. Tell something about the birds concerned — any of the curious habits and how far they migrate. Here is a good chance to show why birds should be protected — especially hawks.

Editors want people's names. Include them whenever possible; the farmer who discovered a Snowy Owl, the housewife who reports Evening Grosbeaks at her feeding station, or the young member of the school Audubon club who sees the first Robin in Spring. When you can, use names of persons not connected with bird watching. You not only gain more attention, but you may win new friends for your club as well.

Certain practices will go a long ways toward cementing good working relations with your papers. If you hand in an advance story, always turn in a follow-up report. If there isn't any story, at least let the paper know. Make sure that the paper gets the story no later than the day after it occurs. Nothing irritates an editor more than to receive a story several days after it happens — even though he might not use it until sometime later. Let the reporter write the story in the paper's style. If at first there are errors, friendly criticism and patience will pave the way for better reporting in the future. Remember that the editor and the reporter want the story to be as accurate and readable as you do.

67-35 180 Street, Flushing, N. Y.



REGIONAL REPORTS

HIGHLIGHTS OF BREEDING SEASON 1955

June and July were hot and dry and the water table was lowered, in most areas, much below normal. This is the fourth consecutive June such conditions have prevailed over much of the State. Lake Ontario's high water table (the only one reported) resulted in poor shorebirding in Region 2. Energetic field personnel from the Onondaga Audubon Society, and the Oneida Area have given us a fine glimpse of the breeding birds of the Rome Sand Plains.

The unusually good spring flight of Whistling Swans across western regions was further emphasized during this period by a June 2 record near Rochester and June 19 records at Montezuma. A late flock of 15 Canada Geese was at Sherburne (Region 4) until June 4. Brant were still present on Oneida Lake until June 9. Wood Ducks and other breeding ducks seemed to have good nesting success.

The Montezuma eagles raised one young but the nest in region 5 was eagleless. Ruffed Grouse were reported as few in number in most areas. The Upland Sandpiper was found nesting in Ulster Co. and Herring Gulls nested on an island in Oneida Lake.

Cliff Swallows have gradually decreased in numbers for the basic few years in Regions 1 (Southern part), 3, 4, 5, & 7. Alder Flycatchers were noted commonly in Regions 1, 3, 4, 5 & 8.

An abortive nesting attempt by Evening Grosbeaks in Watertown was of interest. Civilization has forced the Vesper Sparrow from western Nassau Co. but seems to have aided the spread of the House Finch and Cardinal on Long Island. An unsuccessful Diskcissel nesting in Ontario Co. is a second recent attempt for western New York.

REGION 1 — NIAGARA FRONTIER

CLARK S. BEARDSLEE

June and July combined to give western New York one of its worst droughts. Some areas received local showers (Eaton reports that Cattaraugus County was not badly affected) but much of the area saw practically no rain between late May and July 23. It was the driest June ever recorded in Buffalo, and the first three weeks of July offered no improvement. Instead, July added extreme heat to the picture, being the second hottest July on record, with no less than thirteen days of ninety degree temperature. We may logically surmise that our locally breeding ducks and rails had a poor season.

LOONS — DUCKS: Eaton reports finding a Great Blue Heronry with eight active nests on June 23 three miles north of Vandalia; the nests were located in large beech trees in an area 2300 feet above sea level. Amadon noted a Golden-eye on July 4 near Cuba Lake, and Parker found a Ruddy Duck near Falconer.

HAWKS — OWLS: Broad-winged Hawks apparently had a good year in southern Cattaraugus County, where Eaton found immature birds in four separate areas. An interesting record is provided by a June 18 Osprey at Irving (Rew). Seven

Black-bellied Plover were reported from Buffalo Harbor July 27. Adult Bonaparte's Gulls returned (late) to the Niagara River on July 30 (Beardslee), and by that date the number of Black Terns on the river was building up toward the tremendous peak due a month later.

SWIFTS — SHRIKES: Sapsuckers seen feeding young June 26 in Allegany State Park by the McCanns and Brockners. Despite the drought I heard more Alder Flycatchers this summer than usual, and I was also delighted to note an apparent increase in our Prairie Horned Lark population. Winter Wrens must have nested in Allegany State Park as they were seen there June 26 (McCanns and Brockners). Short-billed Marsh Wrens continue to be scarce, but Carolina Wrens appear to be on the increase. An Olive-backed Thrush's nest was found near Vandalia on June 26 by Eaton.

VIREOS — WARBLERS: I believe I heard more Red-eyed Vireos singing within Buffalo's city limits than in any previous summer. Our normal population of breeding warblers was reported, including, however, only one Prothonotary (June 4, Oak Orchard, Brockner). Eaton reported a loose aggregation of eight individuals of four species of summer resident warblers moving through the woods behind his home as early as July 17.

BLACKBIRDS — SPARROWS: One observer's impression: Towhee, Grasshopper Sparrow, Field Sparrow somewhat more numerous than usual; Henslow's and Swamp Sparrows heard less frequently.

132 McKinley Ave., Kenmore, N. Y.

REGION 2 — GENESEE

HARRY VAN BEURDEN

June was a warm, dry month. July was cooler in the first two weeks, however, and moderately rainy. Few good shorebirding areas appeared in July due to the continuing influence of Lake Ontario's high water level. Also, few outstanding records were secured during this period. Breeding work in June & July was sparse as usual.

LOONS — DUCKS: Whistling Swans were reported at Braddock's Bay on a late June 2nd. Lesser Scaups were reported in June and July.

HAWKS — OWLS: Least Sandpiper reported June 18, Semipalmated Sandpiper July 2, Stilt Sandpiper July 19. A White-rumped Sandpiper was seen on June 22 (C. & H. Jarvis).

SWIFTS — SHRIKES: Nesting cliff swallows were reported on June 12 from south of Sodus Bay. This is the closest known nesting location to Rochester at present. Brown Creepers were seen in June and July in Bergen Swamp.

VIREOS — WARBLERS: The only record of interest in this category is that of a Brewster's Warbler on June 5 in Powder Mill Park (Davis).

BLACKBIRDS — SPARROWS: A pair of nesting Dickcissels was discovered in late June at the intersection of Strong and Dryer Rds., Victor, Ontario Co. (Edson). A nest and four eggs were present until destroyed in early July. The birds were observed from June 26 to approximately July 4 and seen by various observers. A Western Meadowlark was reported near Batavia (fide Beardslee) in July.

246 Tremont St., Rochester 8, N. Y.

REGION 3 — FINGER LAKES

SALLY F. HOYT

June and July were unusually dry throughout. The first two or three weeks in June were quite cool, but then excessive heat took over, which, combined with the drought made crops suffer.

A. A. Allen noted that there was considerable infertility in the eggs under observation, and many other nests were broken up for one reason or another. Even Cowbirds had a hard season Mrs. Carter noted that around Avoca many young birds seemed to leave nests too soon and there were more casualties than usual, for no apparent reason. This seemed especially true in Robins, Chipping Sparrows and Red-eyed Vireos. I had numer-

ous casual comments made to me as to an apparent scarcity of birds around homes. Whether any of this could be related to the unusual weather or not, remains a question.

LOONS — DUCKS: A Pied-billed Grebe nested on the new Sapsucker Woods Sanctuary pond near Ithaca.

Great Blue Herons were abundant at Montezuma this year, reported as scarce around Keuka (Guthrie) and rather scarce at south end of Cayuga.

American Egrets appeared early at Montezuma, and were in good numbers by early July (Walker). Few reports of least Bitterns this year, but seen at Refuge 6/5 and 6/12 (Walker). There were 3 immature Whistling Swans at Montezuma 6/19.

There were plenty of broods of Mallards, Blacks, Blue-winged Teal, Wood Ducks and at least 2 broods of Gadwalls at Montezuma, but appeared to be no nesting Ruddies this year.

HAWKS — OWLS: Turkey Vultures were scarce or absent in the Cayuga basin, and there were no reports from other sections of Region. Hawks seemed scarce at the Refuge (Walker), but the Bald Eagles raised one young.

Ruffed Grouse were missing from one or two areas around Ithaca, but there are no other reports of their scarcity. Pheasants were plentiful and apparently had successful nesting. One report of a Bob-white in Etna (Dickinson). An adult Wild Turkey was seen 5/27 by S. Eaton and Mrs. McMurtry in Steuben Co., 4 miles west of South Addison on Rte. 17. This may have been a liberated one, but it is to be expected that Turkeys will spread into the state from Pennsylvania too.

Rails were not found in usual numbers around Keuka (Guthrie.) Gallinules and Coots were abundant at Montezuma.

Shore-birds were putting in their appearance at Montezuma by 7/15 (L. Smith) A Lesser Yellow-legs was seen there 6/12 by Walker and one at Sapsucker Woods pond 6/25 (AAA) probably both non-breeding. A Greater Yellowlegs was at the airport pond north of Ithaca 7/11) (AAA). 4 Sanderlings were seen at Montezuma 7/24 (Walker) and one on 7/31 (Walker, Ward).

The Common Tern nested at the Refuge in June (Vernan Dewey) and this year hatched young successfully at the south end of Cayuga, just at the end of the Municipal airport runway (Randy Little). Black terns seemed less abundant at the Refuge than usual (Walker). Mourning Doves were in good numbers everywhere).

The Barred Owl, reported from Keuka in last issue, was last seen 6/5.

SWIFTS — SHRIKES: Woodpeckers seemed scarce at Avoca (Carter), but unusually abundant around Etna (Hoyt).

Alder Flycatchers were reported as increasing at Keuka (Guthrie) and Avoca (Carter). There were no reports of Acadians this summer.

Cliff Swallows seemed scarce in the area covered by the Eaton Bird Club this year.

Nuthatches were scarce around Avoca (Carter). Walker reported that House Wrens seemed scarce, and according to Guthrie the "Short-billed Marsh Wren has not been found in our territory."

Two Mockingbirds were first reported by Miss Jean Doren at a Motel just east of Corning on June 7. They were seen by several members of the Chemung Valley Aud. Soc. in the next week, and although courtship was observed, and some carrying of nesting material, nesting was not observed.

Catbirds are increasing in most sections of the Region, and Robins, which at first seemed scarce, picked up in numbers during the summer.

Cedar Waxwings were more plentiful than usual at Avoca. (Carter).

VIREOS — WARBLERS: The Blue-headed Vireo nested along Fall Creek near the old Rifle Range n.e. of Ithaca and was photographed by Allen. This species is a rare breeder at Ithaca. Red-eyed Vireos were plentiful at Avoca (Carter).

Those in the field around Ithaca felt there was a decided scarcity of the usual breeding Warblers this year, and unusual numbers of unsuccessful and abandoned nests. Redstarts, reported as up in numbers at Avoca (Carter) were below average at Ithaca.

Another station for the Blue-winged Warbler: it was seen close to Avoca 6/18 (Carter).

BLACKBIRDS — SPARROWS: All Blackbirds were plentiful around Avoca. A pair of Yellow-headed Blackbirds, carefully noted and described, was reported by Mrs. Ruth Fitcher at Ovid, 7/. (Other reports of this species reached me during the summer, and were forwarded to the proper Regional Editors.)

(Continued on page 85)

THE SEASONAL ABUNDANCE OF BIRDS IN THE ROCHESTER AREA

by
LEO J. TANGHE

(See Chart Next Page)

The purpose of this chart is to give the abundance of any species in the Rochester area at any time during the year. The vast majority of reports are from Monroe County, but records from Bergen Swamp, Bushnell's Basin, Oak Orchard, Finger Lakes area, Montezuma and Sodus Bay are included. These areas are all within a 50 mile radius of Rochester, N. Y.

This chart is based on approximately 1665 field trips taken by members of the Genesee Ornithological Society from January 1951 through December 1954. In 1951 Neil S. Moon and Gerhard W. Leubner started the system of transferring the field trip records in chronological order to master sheets. Four sheets, 17 x 22 inches were used for each month in each year. This gave a detailed account of the seasonal distribution of all the species during each year.

The present chart condenses these data covering a period of 4 years. The season is divided into 30 periods of 1 or 2 weeks, depending on the season. For each species during each period are given:

(a) Number of times the species was seen. There were naturally some duplicate observations of the same bird or birds, e. g., ducks at the mouth of the Genesee River. These were considered as separate records when reported by different observers, even if seen on the same day. However, a rare species was considered a single record when it was reported by two or more observers on the same day. When reports of the same (probable) individual were received on two or more days, even by the same observer, they were considered as separate records.

(b) Approximate average count (see code at the bottom of tables), when the bird was seen. Because of occasional large flocks, the value given does not always represent the number most likely to be seen.

(c) Number of field trips (the same for all species in any period). The Common Loon for the period January 1-15 may be taken as an example of how the data of the chart was obtained:

1951, a single count of 1 bird

1952, no counts

1953, Counts of 2, 2, 1, 1 birds

1954, counts of 1, 1 birds.

The Common Loon was seen on 7 occasions during the first half of January, with an average count of 1.3 birds. This is recorded in the chart as "7B". The "7" indicates the number of times the bird was seen, and the "B" indicates an average count between one and two birds. There were 63 field trips during this interval. By following the chart for the Common Loon throughout the year, the peak of the spring migration is during the latter half of April, and the peak of the fall migration is during November. An occasional winter record can be expected, but a mid-summer record would be rare, indeed.

Number of reports	JAN		FEB		MARCH				APRIL			
	1	16	1	15	1	8	16	24	1	8	16	24
	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
	15	31	14	28	7	15	23	31	7	15	23	30
Loon, Common	7B	1A	0	1A	1A	1A	0	4C	10B	14D	29G	21G
" , Red-throated	4B	1A	1A	0	0	0	1D	2J	6F	7K	6D	2K
Grebe, Holboell's	4B	0	0	3D	3C	1A	3D	1A	7G	0	2A	0
" , Horned	5D	5B	10E	8B	1A	3A	12B	15C	22D	25F	45F	27E
" , Eared	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , Western	1B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , Pied-billed	5C	1D	3B	2A	2A	7B	12B	26B	24D	33D	26E	20D
Pelican, White	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1E	0	0	0	0
Gannet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cormorant, Double-cr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A	0	1A
Heron, Great Blue	4B	3A	0	4A	0	2A	12B	18B	22D	29D	45D	35E
Egret, American	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2A
" , Snowy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heron, Green	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A	9D	16B
" , Black-cr. Night	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1B	0	8G	5D	12G
Bittern, American	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2A	2A	13B	26B	24C
" , Least	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swan, Whistling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3D	23H	8H	5C	5B
Ibis, Eastern Glossy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goose, Canada	5J	9M	2K	7L	4M	17P	31R	42T	35T	33Q	38P	19M
Brant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A
Goose, Barnacle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2A	0	0	0
" , Snow	0	0	0	0	0	0	1B	1B	1A	0	0	0
" , Blue	0	0	0	0	0	0	9G	6C	11B	4B	6A	1A
Mallard	30G	9H	13F	27G	11G	26J	31G	42G	38G	38F	51E	36E
Duck, Black	36J	24L	20J	34K	16L	34J	34K	38G	33J	28F	41E	25D
Gadwall	1B	0	0	2B	1A	0	2B	0	0	7C	3B	2B
Pintail	3A	3C	1B	14K	7L	19M	26N	21M	23M	23G	21J	3E
Teal, European	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1B
" , Green-winged	0	0	1B	3B	2C	7C	12D	13D	16E	17F	20G	16G
" , Blue-winged	0	0	0	0	0	0	9D	10D	15E	24F	38F	31G
Widgeon, European	0	0	0	0	0	0	2A	0	1A	3A	4B	2A
Baldpate	0	0	2F	9E	7G	22G	31J	36J	27L	23K	34L	19H
Shoveller	0	0	0	1B	0	2C	7C	6D	4D	13D	16E	16D
Duck, Wood	2B	0	1A	2A	1A	2B	4C	8D	14D	16D	26D	15C
Redhead	10G	16G	20J	25H	15E	25E	26F	21E	20G	10E	15D	5C
Duck, Ring-necked	4E	6B	2F	8B	6F	10G	32H	29H	28H	29G	27G	21F
Canvasback	6K	9J	14M	12K	8D	16E	23G	16G	20G	21D	14D	8C
Duck, Greater Scaup	23M	24N	30N	34M	20M	24L	31K	27K	22H	25J	30H	21H
" , Lesser Scaup	14G	15J	17H	24J	11J	17D	15G	27G	22G	29H	37H	25K

Code: A 1; B 1-2; C 2-3; D 3-5; E 5-7; F 7-10; G 10-20; H 20-30; J 30-50
 S 1000-2000; T 2000-3000

1B

MAY				JUNE		JULY		AUG		SEPT		OCT		NOV		DEC	
1	8	16	24	1	16	1	16	1	16	1	16	1	16	1	16	1	16
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
7	15	23	31	15	30	15	31	15	31	15	30	15	31	15	30	15	31
61	67	80	54	42	26	42	36	38	75	63	70	58	68	61	67	38	83
24F	21E	25E	5B	2A	0	0	0	0	0	2A	6B	12C	27G	31G	32G	13C	5C
4A	1A	7B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1E	5B	7B	8F	2A	4A
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2A	1E	1B	5B	0	1A	1A
15D	6D	16C	2B	1A	0	0	0	0	0	1A	1D	18J	47H	47G	33E	13B	16C
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A	0	0	0	0	0
16C	10C	26C	6C	5B	1B	2C	4D	7E	24E	29E	36F	38F	39F	20B	27E	6C	15C
0	1A	1A	0	0	0	0	1A	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A	0	1A	3A	0
6E	4B	5A	1A	0	0	0	0	0	1A	1A	2A	14B	14C	4B	3B	0	0
31D	43C	50G	39D	23C	13C	18D	18D	25G	54G	46F	46E	38C	25D	9B	19B	6A	2A
2A	1A	7C	4C	2A	0	2F	3B	6H	11G	6E	4D	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	2A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25B	29D	47D	33D	20C	13B	17C	22D	27E	49D	36C	29C	9B	2A	0	1A	0	0
5B	14B	28D	12D	4D	2A	2D	12D	17D	32D	26D	36D	8D	6D	0	2C	1A	0
20C	28C	35D	22B	13B	3B	7B	10C	11C	24C	20C	26B	14B	14B	1A	1B	1A	1A
1A	1A	15B	3A	2A	3A	1B	4B	7B	11B	3A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	4A	9A	0	0	0	0	1A	1A	1A	0	0	0	0	1A	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2A	0	0	0	0	0	0
9M	2B	10F	1D	0	0	0	1A	0	1A	4G	15G	22L	34M	17L	19K	7K	5L
1A	1H	16G	9G	4F	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	1F	3L	7N	2A	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A	0	1A	3A	1A
42D	38D	52E	40D	17G	4B	10D	16F	21G	40G	37G	40H	34G	47K	44J	50J	28H	31G
24C	18C	33E	19D	10D	0	5E	12E	14G	39H	29G	39H	41G	49K	46M	55M	29M	48J
4D	4D	7D	1B	0	0	2F	1A	0	1A	3D	0	3D	5B	2C	7C	0	0
6D	3E	7B	5B	1A	0	1A	3A	2D	10E	19L	13J	26J	26M	14F	14G	3G	3B
0	0	2A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9E	3G	12C	3B	0	1A	1B	2B	6D	16F	19F	21G	21G	18G	18G	24E	5B	1A
30F	28F	46F	35E	20D	6C	6D	12E	19G	46J	40K	45J	33G	14G	1A	0	1A	0
0	0	1A	3A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A	0	0
15G	10G	26E	14F	4G	1C	2G	2A	0	4D	18J	17K	31K	28Q	23K	28J	3H	1F
12C	3C	8B	2A	0	0	0	0	0	5D	6F	3C	3G	11H	1B	1A	0	0
21C	14C	27E	21D	7E	0	4D	10F	16E	31G	27G	30J	26E	20G	3D	38C	1A	5A
2A	4B	6C	0	0	0	1D	0	2G	4F	4B	3D	14F	20E	12G	24G	8D	16G
9E	5B	9C	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4C	20E	5K	10C	0	10D
9B	5B	3A	0	0	0	1A	0	0	0	1A	0	2G	13E	13E	11K	2K	9M
16E	4B	7C	4B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1B	17H	33M	39M	45M	29J	33L
31G	30G	35G	23D	6E	1A	3C	1A	0	2C	0	5B	19H	29M	39N	46M	20J	26J

K 50-70; L 70-100; M 100-200; N 200-300; P 300-500; Q 500-700; R 700-1000

Number of reports	JAN		FEB		MARCH				APRIL			
	1	16	1	15	1	8	16	24	1	8	16	24
	to 15	to 31	to 14	to 28	to 7	to 15	to 23	to 31	to 7	to 15	to 23	to 30
Golden-eye, American	46K	30L	36L	46J	21J	33J	42H	30G	25F	22E	22D	13C
Buffle-head	15D	13D	13F	14D	8D	15E	20C	22D	25D	28E	38D	26E
Old-squaw	36G	23H	30K	33J	19K	22H	16G	14F	5F	10B	7C	3B
Duck, Harlequin	1A	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eider, King	0	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A	0	1A
Scoter, White-winged	9C	7G	11J	5D	3D	7G	3G	8G	5G	6F	3D	1F
" , Surf	2B	5A	0	0	2A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , American	3A	0	2A	0	1A	0	0	1A	0	0	0	0
Duck, Ruddy	1A	0	0	0	0	1A	5C	7C	8D	10E	18D	4G
Merganser, Hooded	4B	7D	6C	2G	1D	10D	19E	20E	10D	19D	7C	3B
" , American	39M	22J	32L	32L	19M	30M	27L	20J	8J	18G	12J	9D
" , Red-breasted	35K	22J	30K	37H	15G	22L	28M	31M	28P	36P	44P	33R
Vulture, Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	3B	14C	12F	14D	14D	9C
Goshawk	0	0	1A	0	0	0	0	0	1A	0	1A	0
Hawk, Sharp-shinned	8A	10A	5A	4A	0	2A	12E	16B	13G	19L	26K	25M
" , Cooper's	4B	7A	0	10A	4B	2A	13E	14C	13D	11D	13C	10C
" , Red-tailed	15B	17B	17B	12B	13B	23C	23H	31G	18G	27G	31D	17D
" , Red-shouldered	0	1A	0	0	1B	4B	2A	15F	12C	13B	15C	6B
" , Broad-winged	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A	18Q	17Q
" , Amer. Rough-legged	1A	10B	8C	7B	0	5B	10C	2D	3B	6B	5B	3F
Eagle, Golden	0	0	0	0	0	2A	1A	0	1A	0	1A	3B
" , Bald	1A	0	1A	6B	0	4B	9B	1A	4B	8B	9B	5B
Hawk, Marsh	4A	5B	6B	14C	8B	24C	36E	34D	32E	38E	46D	32D
Osprey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2A	6A	16B	6C
Hawk, Duck	0	0	0	0	0	1A	3A	1A	1A	0	3A	1A
" , Pigeon	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	1C	0	1A	2D	1A
" , Sparrow	29C	29C	24C	36C	16C	33C	42D	36D	35E	36E	43D	29C
Grouse, Ruffed	1B	0	2A	1A	0	0	0	0	0	1A	1A	0
Pheasant, Ring-necked	32E	19D	32G	39F	10D	34F	40E	38E	35D	37D	62D	44E
Rail, King	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , Virginia	1A	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A	2B	0
Sora	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A
Gallinule, Florida	1A	2A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6B	15C	19D
Coot	4C	5B	7G	4E	1E	7B	6A	14E	19F	15F	24F	17F
Plover, Piping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , Semipalmated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Killdeer	0	1A	2A	8D	5C	26E	47G	46G	37G	44F	53E	40E
Plover, Golden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2M	0
" , Black-bellied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turnstone, Ruddy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Code: A 1; B 1-2; C 2-3; D 3-5; E 5-7; F 7-10; G 10-20; H 20-30; J 30-50
 S 1000-2000; T 2000-3000

2B

MAY				JUNE		JULY		AUG		SEPT		OCT		NOV		DEC	
1	8	16	24	1	16	1	16	1	16	1	16	1	16	1	16	1	16
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
7	15	23	31	15	30	15	31	15	31	15	30	15	31	15	30	15	31
61	67	80	54	42	26	42	36	38	75	63	70	58	68	61	67	38	83
5B	3B	7C	2A	3A	1A	0	1A	1A	2A	3A	2B	1C	15G	36J	43J	29H	46K
26C	9B	9B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2B	15C	33F	38F	23E	22E
4A	1A	5D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2A	1B	25M	28H	34G	23J	32K
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3A
0	0	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1C	0	0	0	0
1F	5D	13C	1B	0	0	0	0	0	0	2F	0	15H	28J	19G	21F	6D	11F
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4D	4G	3B	1C	0	4A
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3G	10G	10C	6B	0	0
4D	6E	7B	3B	1A	1B	1D	0	2D	0	1B	0	4D	14B	2A	7B	2A	1A
1A	3B	2B	1A	0	0	0	1A	2A	3B	3B	1A	1F	6B	17G	29G	9E	14D
2B	3C	5A	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A	0	0	5G	13F	17K	20G	21H	42M
26M	22L	28G	7D	2A	1A	0	0	0	0	1B	4H	14B	30M	39S	41P	24L	35M
6C	5C	16C	8C	5C	3G	4E	1A	3B	3G	5E	2D	1E	2H	0	1A	0	0
1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A	0	0	0	1A
23G	18L	34D	7G	8A	0	1A	0	0	1A	2B	6A	1A	4A	3A	6B	3A	2A
7B	9C	18B	4B	4B	1A	0	0	1A	3A	4A	4A	7A	5A	4A	5B	5A	9B
16C	13D	22D	16B	8B	3B	6A	3A	12C	21B	15B	16C	24B	25B	15B	18B	10B	26C
7B	7C	13B	7B	2A	1A	0	0	2B	6B	5B	2G	0	2A	0	0	0	0
12L	10J	17J	7H	4E	0	0	0	0	5C	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3D	2B	2A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A	7C	8B	19B	6B	6B
1A	2A	2B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6C	5D	16C	13B	6B	3B	0	0	2B	6B	4B	1A	1B	5B	1A	3A	1A	2A
24C	23C	39C	21C	12B	8B	10B	7C	16B	32B	24C	35C	29C	27B	18B	13C	7D	9C
13B	5B	21B	4B	2A	1A	0	0	0	8B	7B	18B	16B	2A	0	0	0	0
2B	0	1A	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	5A	4A	10B	4A	0	1A	0	0
0	3A	5A	2A	0	0	0	0	0	0	2A	3B	2B	2B	0	0	0	0
25G	26B	45C	34B	17B	14C	20C	16C	20C	25C	27B	37B	28C	31C	35C	34C	22C	44C
0	2A	4B	1B	3B	3C	0	0	0	0	1A	1A	2G	0	0	2E	0	0
50E	51E	75E	42D	33D	3C	21C	15D	17D	31C	33D	40D	39E	41E	34D	34D	27D	59H
0	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5B	5B	18B	11B	6B	2B	4A	5B	2B	6B	5D	5B	5B	0	0	0	2A	9B
9B	8B	18B	3A	1A	0	1A	0	2A	5C	18D	29D	18B	4D	0	0	0	0
34D	37E	47F	35D	19C	11D	19D	21E	27E	52G	47G	44F	32E	11C	2A	0	0	2A
9B	7F	22E	5D	0	0	1L	0	7J	9H	9G	13J	20G	27K	13G	20G	5C	8G
0	0	0	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2A	0	0	0	0	0	0
1A	3H	26D	18G	10D	1A	2A	8B	18C	42F	42F	41D	25C	14B	4A	0	0	0
51D	50E	67F	48G	29G	19D	27G	29G	34H	64H	58H	61H	47H	41E	18E	13C	1F	2A
2M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A	5C	11E	12E	7G	3B	2F	0	0	0
2A	2A	7D	13C	0	0	0	0	3B	5B	20E	20E	21D	13C	14C	4B	0	0
0	1A	12B	14C	3D	0	0	0	4C	20B	36C	16B	3B	3C	0	0	0	0

K 50-70; L 70-100; M 100-200; N 200-300; P 300-500; Q 500-700; R 700-1000

	JAN		FEB		MARCH				APRIL			
	1 to 15	16 to 31	1 to 14	15 to 28	1 to 7	8 to 15	16 to 23	24 to 31	1 to 7	8 to 15	16 to 23	24 to 30
Number of reports	63	51	57	59	31	51	54	57	48	55	65	46
Woodcock	0	0	0	0	0	1A	4B	12D	5E	13C	7C	9D
Snipe, Wilson's	0	0	0	0	0	1A	2B	5B	5C	5D	9E	12C
Curlew, Hudsonian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plover, Upland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2B	8C	3B
Sandpiper, Spotted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4C	18B
" , Solitary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A
Willet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yellowlegs, Greater	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9B	7C	1D	16D
" , Lesser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3A	4C	3D	1C	13D
Knot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandpiper, Purple	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , Pectoral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2A	2A	1A	1A
" , White-rumped	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , Baird's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , Least	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , Red-backed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3B
Dowitcher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandpiper, Stilt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , Semipalmated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , Western	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , Buff-breasted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Godwit, Hudsonian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sanderling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phalarope, Red	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , Wilson's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , Northern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jaeger, Parasitic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gull, Glaucoous	5B	8B	7A	3A	2B	6B	3A	0	1A	2A	0	1A
" , Iceland	7A	3B	2A	2A	2A	2A	2A	0	3A	3B	1A	1A
" , Kumlein's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2A	0	2A
" , Great Black-backed	38F	21E	28E	24D	16C	19C	12B	7B	3B	4A	2A	3B
" , Herring	51N	35M	45Q	43Q	27S	42R	44Q	41N	35M	37M	48L	36M
" , Ring-billed	42N	26M	35L	35N	20P	35Q	40P	33P	31Q	35M	41M	25N
" , Laughing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , Franklin's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , Bonaparte's	5G	1C	0	0	0	0	1B	4A	8C	28J	38M	27M
" , Little	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kittiwake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gull, Sabine's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tern, Forster's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Code: A 1; B 1-2; C 2-3; D 3-5; E 5-7; F 7-10; G 10-20; H 20-30; J 30-50
 S 1000-2000; T 2000-3000

MAY				JUNE		JULY		AUG		SEPT		OCT		NOV		DEC	
1	8	16	24	1	16	1	16	1	16	1	16	1	16	1	16	1	16
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
7	15	23	31	15	30	15	31	15	31	15	30	15	31	15	30	15	31
61	67	80	54	42	26	42	36	38	75	63	70	58	68	61	67	38	83
8B	12B	19D	7B	2B	3A	4B	2A	1A	4B	3A	4B	3B	5A	1A	0	0	0
10B	4B	8B	1A	2A	1A	7B	12C	16D	33D	31D	33E	35E	23D	19C	7C	3C	1A
0	0	0	1A	1A	0	0	1F	1A	1A	4A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4F	3B	11B	3B	3A	5D	0	2B	5D	4D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37C	36D	54E	33F	21D	8D	18E	24F	31E	52D	34C	21B	10B	0	1A	0	0	0
10B	20C	30C	9B	0	1A	8C	21D	22D	38D	21C	13B	5B	1A	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1A	0	0	0	0	1A	0	2A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15D	9C	11C	7B	3A	1A	1B	7B	6B	19B	24C	21C	15B	17G	11C	3B	1A	0
13D	15G	23C	10B	0	3B	10E	17E	23F	51G	41G	43G	32E	20C	1A	0	0	0
0	0	0	5B	3C	0	0	0	1A	13B	18C	5B	2A	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1E	2A	7A	4B	1A	0	3C	6C	10C	29E	35G	37F	34F	21F	11D	1A	0	0
0	0	2A	9B	5B	0	0	0	2A	6C	8B	7B	5B	6B	4B	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17B	24C	23C	12B	0	1A	0	0	0
7B	17F	34F	10D	0	3B	14F	17E	18D	45F	28C	17C	4A	0	0	0	0	0
0	8D	13D	23F	10D	0	0	1A	0	0	0	11D	33G	31H	28J	14E	2B	1A
0	0	2A	2A	0	0	2A	6C	5B	32D	29C	5D	2B	5B	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	2C	7D	0	6E	23C	14C	3B	2A	0	0	0	0
0	0	15E	23H	15H	2B	10C	20G	21H	51H	50G	37E	22C	7B	0	1A	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A	4A	0	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	2A	0	1A	0	0	0	4D	6D	26D	26E	25F	10F	7E	16D	3A	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1D	1A	0	0	2A	1A	0	0
0	0	1A	1A	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7D	3B	1B	0	1A	0	1A	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A	2A	2A	0	0	0	0
2A	0	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A	9B
3B	0	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A	5B
0	0	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3A	3A	1A	5B	2A	0	1A	0	0	2B	3A	13B	13C	33D	30E	40E	27D	40F
25P	24J	43J	24H	14G	4C	7E	11G	21E	40G	46G	45H	41J	52K	50M	55M	28P	68P
24N	33L	40P	29P	18M	4L	14M	15Q	25P	63P	50P	56P	48N	56N	49N	53M	30N	56N
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3E	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9M	14G	33J	11H	8H	2H	7J	13J	15K	31K	31J	40J	36J	40J	33H	41J	22J	18J
0	1A	0	0	1A	0	0	0	0	1A	4A	3A	3B	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2A	1A	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	4A	3B	4A	3B	7B	0	0	0	0

K 50-70; L 70-100; M 100-200; N 200-300; P 300-500; Q 500-700; R 700-1000

Number of reports	JAN		FEB		MARCH				APRIL			
	1	16	1	14	1	8	16	24	1	8	16	24
	to 15	to 31	to 14	to 28	to 7	to 15	to 23	to 31	to 7	to 15	to 23	to 30
Tern, Common	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9F	9G
" , Caspian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4C	10D	8E
" , Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A	1B
Dove, Mourning	5G	10H	6G	6C	7G	15C	31E	38E	33F	45E	52E	39E
Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , Black-billed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Owl, Barn	1A	0	0	1A	1A	1A	0	0	1A	0	3A	0
" , Screech	1A	3B	1A	3C	2A	4B	3A	4B	1A	5A	2A	4B
" , Great Horned	8B	10B	3A	6B	3B	3B	0	5A	5A	2B	5B	6B
" , Snowy	2A	3B	1A	3C	2A	2B	0	2A	1A	1A	1A	1A
" , Barred	0	0	0	1G	0	0	0	0	0	1A	0	0
" , Long-eared	3A	0	1A	0	3A	3B	1A	1A	3B	7B	4D	5A
" , Short-eared	1B	2C	0	6D	4E	7D	4D	1A	5B	5B	6A	1A
" , Saw-whet	2A	0	0	1A	0	0	2A	4A	6D	6B	12B	0
Whip-poor-will	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2A	3B	9B
Nighthawk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swift, Chimney	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A	2C	5B
Hummingbird, Ruby-throated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kingfisher, Belted	6A	3A	10A	4A	5A	3A	5B	18B	21C	36C	48C	35C
Flicker	9A	6C	4C	3C	4A	5A	9C	18B	22C	46F	57F	43G
Woodpecker, Pileated	5B	2A	1B	5A	2B	2B	3A	0	0	0	2A	1A
" , Red-bellied	1B	9D	1A	2D	1A	1E	0	0	0	0	1A	0
" , Red-headed	0	4D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sapsucker, Yellow-bellied	0	0	2A	0	1A	1A	0	0	0	16B	36D	16D
Woodpecker, Hairy	25B	20B	21B	26B	13B	24B	17B	15B	9B	18B	15B	20B
" , Downy	57C	34C	39C	48C	21D	36C	32C	35C	28C	40C	43B	30B
" , Arctic Three-t	1A	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kingbird, Eastern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , Western	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flycatcher, Crested	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2A
Phoebe, Eastern	0	0	0	1A	0	0	8B	19C	31C	34D	44C	32B
Flycatcher, Yellow-bellied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , Acadian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , Alder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , Least	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pewee, Wood	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flycatcher, Olive-sided	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lark, Prairie Horned	5J	18G	21H	39J	19F	32G	28K	25H	23H	18G	28F	20D
" , Northern Horned	1J	0	2B	1B	0	0	1B	1A	0	0	0	1A
Swallow, Tree	0	0	0	0	0	1A	8B	10F	29H	37K	47K	38K

Code: A 1; B 1-2; C 2-3; D 3-5; E 5-7; F 7-10; G 10-20; H 20-30; J 30-50
 S 1000-2000; 2000-3000

4B

MAY				JUNE		JULY		AUG		SEPT		OCT		NOV		DEC	
1	8	16	24	1	16	1	16	1	16	1	16	1	16	1	16	1	16
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
7	15	23	31	15	30	15	31	15	31	15	30	15	31	15	30	15	31
61	67	80	54	42	26	42	36	38	75	63	70	58	68	61	67	38	83
13G	24H	43H	22G	7C	10B	12G	18J	23K	43K	44M	36K	18F	23E	0	0	0	0
7C	5D	13B	3C	1E	0	3C	6C	15D	25D	18D	6C	0	0	0	0	0	0
14E	32H	53K	31J	20H	13G	20H	21K	27G	32D	11F	13E	0	1A	0	0	0	0
51D	47D	67F	43D	29D	17D	30E	27E	32F	62G	54F	50F	35D	19D	6F	2A	3G	8C
1A	3A	14B	14B	12B	7B	3A	1A	2B	3A	4B	5B	3A	3B	0	0	0	0
1A	0	15B	11B	10A	4B	5A	3A	2A	1A	4B	2B	1A	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	3B	0	0	0	2B	1E	2B	0	2A	2B	1A	0	1A	0	1A	0
4C	1A	13B	2B	3A	2A	1A	2A	3B	4B	5B	7B	1A	6A	4A	4B	2A	18C
8B	1A	16B	3A	1A	1A	3A	0	2A	1A	2B	4B	2A	3B	5B	7B	5B	14C
1A	0	0	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A	9B	2B	1A
0	2D	4D	0	1B	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A	1B	0	0	0	0	0
1A	1A	3B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A	1B	0	0
2A	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4B	2B	0	6B
1A	0	0	1A	0	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A	1A	3A	0	0	0
16B	7C	16D	5B	3D	0	0	0	1A	0	0	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0
2B	7F	18C	19C	16C	11B	7B	6D	11C	18B	5B	4A	2D	0	0	0	0	0
21D	37F	63G	40G	30E	17E	16E	16D	22C	32D	16E	7C	2H	3B	0	0	0	0
0	3A	27B	19B	11B	8B	12B	5A	11B	17B	17B	5B	0	0	0	0	0	0
38C	37B	55C	26B	21B	13B	18C	24C	25C	56D	43D	45C	36B	15B	8B	6B	2A	9B
56F	55E	72E	38D	31C	22C	25C	28D	30D	56D	52D	58E	30E	18B	7B	4C	3A	18B
3A	1A	6A	4A	0	2B	0	0	1A	4B	1B	5A	1A	2A	5A	1A	0	0
2B	5B	12C	1A	1A	2A	1A	0	0	1B	2A	0	0	0	3B	3B	1A	2A
2B	9B	17C	8B	5A	1A	1A	0	1A	5C	4C	2A	0	0	0	0	0	0
18C	15B	14B	2A	1B	0	1A	0	1C	0	4C	10C	19B	2B	0	0	0	0
20B	19B	38B	11B	8B	7B	11B	4B	4B	12B	9B	19B	17B	14A	13A	30B	14B	41C
43B	40C	64B	21B	14C	15B	22C	11B	17B	25B	29B	44C	32B	39B	52C	46C	29C	57D
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A
14B	28E	64E	37F	26D	20D	26E	24F	35D	55F	23D	2B	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16B	39C	67D	45D	25C	18B	19C	11B	13B	11B	8A	3A	1A	0	0	0	0	0
41C	34C	68C	25C	17C	12C	10B	13C	11B	20B	28B	30B	10B	5B	0	0	0	0
0	0	4B	13C	5D	0	0	0	0	1A	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	3B	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	4C	29C	34E	23F	10C	10B	13B	4B	3B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16C	26C	57E	23D	8B	3B	4B	6B	0	2A	4B	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	2A	21C	43D	30D	21C	27C	22B	28C	56C	36D	12C	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	2A	0	1A	0	0	0	0	1A	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15D	18D	32D	14D	15D	8C	11B	9E	9C	9G	13D	17E	21G	26E	14E	8C	3G	4G
0	0	1D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A	1B	1A	0	0	3A
37J	43J	58J	30G	20E	9G	6F	10G	14F	25L	23P	54M	22F	10D	0	0	0	0

K 50-70; L 70-100; M 100-200; N 200-300; P 300-500; Q 500-700; R 700-1000

Number of reports	JAN		FEB		MARCH				APRIL			
	1	16	1	15	1	8	16	24	1	8	16	24
	to 15	to 31	to 14	to 28	to 7	to 15	to 23	to 31	to 7	to 15	to 23	to 30
Swallow, Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1C	1A	7B	20E
" , Rough-winged	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1B	8D	18D
" , Barn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2B	12D	26F	36G
" , Cliff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2A	0	0	2B
Martin, Purple	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A	16D	27F	26G
Jay, Blue	28C	19C	25C	26C	14B	17D	12C	18B	14B	14B	13B	18C
Crow	60E	39J	44H	53J	24L	46N	51P	52L	43M	51K	60H	45H
Chickadee, Black-capped	61G	38G	45G	49F	27F	38F	35D	38D	32E	43E	48G	37F
" , Brown-capped	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Titmouse, Tufted	2A	1A	2B	1B	0	1C	0	1A	1A	0	0	0
Nuthatch, White-breasted	34B	22D	24C	29C	16B	22C	14B	20B	11B	27B	35G	21C
" , Red-breasted	20B	6B	11B	9B	4C	8B	3B	4A	5C	3A	4B	7B
Creeper, Brown	25B	13B	13B	16B	9B	10B	9B	10B	13C	30E	45E	28F
Wren, House	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A	0	11B
" , Winter	8B	5B	3A	6C	3A	2A	3A	3B	5C	16B	28C	11B
" , Bewick's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2A	0
" , Carolina	4B	4A	2A	2A	2A	1A	2A	0	0	0	0	2B
" , Long-billed Marsh	4A	4B	3A	1A	1A	1B	0	0	1A	1B	1A	5B
" , Short-billed Marsh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mockingbird	5A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A	0
Catbird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A
Thrasher, Brown	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2A	6A	3B
Robin	18F	7G	17F	18D	12D	31H	49K	52L	46M	51M	60J	45J
Thrush, Wood	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thrush, Hermit	7B	2A	2A	2A	1A	2A	2A	2A	2D	20C	39E	27G
" , Olive-backed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , Gray-cheeked	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3A
Bluebird, Eastern	0	2C	0	3B	3B	2E	29G	29E	28E	25D	30C	20B
Gnatcatcher, Blue-gray	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7A	7B
Kinglet, Golden-crowned	20D	13D	8B	10D	7C	3B	7C	7C	19D	28G	42G	22G
" , Ruby-crowned	0	0	0	1A	1A	0	0	0	0	8D	40G	37G
Pipit, American	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4J	0	0	3E
Waxwing, Bohemian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , Cedar	10G	8G	17G	24J	7G	8H	16G	11G	5F	5G	12H	17J
Shrike, Northern	6B	4B	6C	7C	3C	6A	4A	2B	4B	2B	0	0
" , Loggerhead	0	0	0	0	0	0	3B	3B	11B	10B	8C	5B
Starling	53L	42J	46L	53M	24L	51S	50Q	46P	45P	45M	56L	44M
Vireo, White-eyed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , Yellow-throated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Code: A 1; B 1-2; C 2-3; D 3-5; E 5-7; F 7-10; G 10-20; H 20-30; J 30-50
 S 1000-2000; T 2000-3000

MAY				JUNE		JULY		AUG		SEPT		OCT		NOV		DEC	
1	8	16	24	1	16	1	16	1	16	1	16	1	16	1	16	1	16
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
7	15	23	31	15	30	15	31	15	31	15	30	15	31	15	30	15	31
61	67	80	54	42	26	42	36	38	75	63	70	58	68	61	67	38	83
33G	41J	57K	34H	24H	11G	23M	18L	19M	37K	20G	9C	1C	3A	0	0	0	0
27D	31G	45G	18E	14B	7B	9F	14E	7C	7C	9G	1A	3B	0	0	0	0	0
43H	41H	66J	39J	28G	14F	24G	31H	31H	51J	24G	12F	2B	0	0	0	0	0
6B	11B	23B	4B	1A	0	0	0	1A	3A	32E	13B	2B	1A	0	0	0	0
33G	29H	50H	34H	20F	9F	22F	20G	21H	29F	14D	5C	0	0	0	0	0	0
35G	41J	74K	28H	22H	11D	11C	5C	9D	17C	28D	40D	38G	36D	36D	39D	19C	42D
57G	56G	72G	47F	37F	19D	36E	24E	28F	57F	56F	59G	49J	40L	54L	46E	32F	64F
43E	44D	59D	27D	18D	16D	23E	13D	21D	40E	42E	51E	31R	46M	56G	59G	32G	66H
1A	2B	1A	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2A	5B	2A	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2A	1A	1A	0	3A	
22C	36B	43B	17B	11B	8B	17C	2B	11B	31B	9B	26B	23C	21C	28B	33G	16B	49C
5B	10B	11B	7B	1A	0	0	1B	0	3C	7B	18B	11B	9B	25B	31C	14B	20C
22F	10C	6B	0	4A	1A	0	0	0	0	6B	24B	29C	12B	9B	13B	8B	22C
42C	51D	74D	41D	30D	21C	32D	18D	19C	14C	12B	12B	5A	1A	0	0	0	0
18C	6A	10B	1A	3B	0	1B	0	0	0	0	15C	19B	9B	7B	6B	4B	11B
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1A	0	4B	1A	0	0	2A	0	1A	1C	1A	1B	4B	1B	0	1B	0	3B
18C	25D	45G	33F	19D	12C	23E	30E	22D	29D	3C	29E	17C	6D	3B	3B	5C	7C
0	1A	14B	7B	4B	2D	0	2B	1A	0	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2A
19B	53C	76F	48F	36E	22D	33F	26C	34C	49C	49D	49C	11B	3A	2A	0	0	4A
20C	28B	33B	1A	9C	6C	9B	1B	2A	3B	5B	10B	2A	0	0	0	0	0
61H	58H	75J	48H	35G	23F	37G	33G	35G	65G	59G	62G	45G	40G	42F	23B	9B	9C
17C	58D	66E	32D	29D	18D	27D	18B	5B	11B	8B	7B	1B	0	0	0	0	0
24F	24B	15B	0	2D	2A	2A	0	0	0	1A	11C	29D	16C	8B	7B	1A	5A
4C	31B	49D	32B	1A	0	0	0	0	2B	12C	23D	13C	2B	0	0	0	0
0	5B	12B	5A	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A	10B	4B	1B	0	0	0	0
15B	46D	63D	31D	27E	18D	24E	8B	3A	19B	7B	2A	0	0	0	0	0	0
26B	22C	47C	26C	13C	11C	19C	8B	12B	16B	8C	11D	17C	16C	2B	1D	2A	1B
7B	5B	18B	1A	2B	2B	2C	0	0	0	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14G	4C	1A	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	2A	26G	39G	38F	40E	37E	17E	16G
45G	36E	26D	2B	0	0	0	0	0	0	2C	20D	31G	14E	4B	1B	0	0
12L	12K	18J	5C	0	0	0	0	0	1L	7F	11D	6C	11G	7D	0	0	1A
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2A	1A
16H	14G	36F	28J	23G	16E	25F	28G	30G	45G	34F	26F	10F	10F	36G	29J	13J	17J
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3A	10B	13B	4B	20B
3C	4A	9A	3A	3A	1A	1A	3C	1A	2B	0	2B	0	0	0	0	0	0
58J	59J	71K	49K	35J	23H	33K	30L	32P	62P	53N	53P	39P	35P	55M	59L	34M	71M
1A	0	1B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1A	13B	42B	16B	4B	3B	7B	1A	5B	7B	10C	1A	1A	1A	0	0	0	0

K 50-70; L 70-100; M 100-200; N 200-300; P 300-500; Q 500-700; R 700-1000

Number of reports	JAN		FEB		MARCH				APRIL				24 to 30
	1	16	1	15	1	8	16	24	1	8	16	24	
	to 15	to 31	to 14	to 28	to 7	to 15	to 23	to 31	to 7	to 15	to 23	to 30	
Vireo, Blue-headed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A
" , Red-eyed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , Warbling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warbler, Black & White	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A 8B
" , Prothonotary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , Worm-eating	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , Golden-winged	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , Blue-winged	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , Brewster's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , Orange-crowned	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , Nashville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2A
" , Parula	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , Yellow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3B
" , Magnolia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A
" , Cape May	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , Bl-throated Blue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4A
" , Myrtle	7C	0	4C	5B	0	1A	1B	0	1A	8D	29D	33G	3B
" , Bl-throated Green	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A	3B
" , Cerulean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , Blackburnian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A
" , Yellow-throated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , Chestnut-sided	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , Bay-breasted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , Blackpoll	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , Pine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A 1A
" , Kirtland's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , Prairie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , Palm (Y & W)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A	3B	23B
Ovenbird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A
Water-thrush, Northern	0	0	2A	1A	0	0	0	1A	0	0	0	0	7B
" , Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warbler, Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , Mourning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yellowthroat, Northern	1A	0	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chat, Yellow-breasted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warbler, Hooded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , Wilson's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Code: A 1; B 1-2; C 2-3; D 3-5; E 5-7; F 7-10; G 10-20; H 20-30; J 30-50
 S 1000-2000; T 2000-3000

MAY				JUNE		JULY		AUG		SEPT		OCT		NOV		DEC	
1	8	16	24	1	16	1	16	1	16	1	16	1	16	1	16	1	16
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	15	31	
7	15	23	31	15	30	15	31	15	31	15	30	15	31	15	30	15	31
61	67	80	54	42	26	42	36	38	75	63	70	58	68	61	67	38	83
8B	22B	28B	3A	0	0	0	0	0	0	3B	0	5A	1A	0	0	0	0
1A	7B	60D	43D	27E	18D	26D	17B	17B	35C	23D	21D	8A	2A	0	1A	0	1A
0	0	7A	7B	1A	0	0	0	0	0	2C	5B	2A	0	0	0	0	0
7B	18B	47C	26C	16B	7B	5B	7A	1A	6B	8B	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0
23C	45C	37B	6C	4D	1C	4C	0	1A	9B	10B	4A	2A	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	2B	0	3D	1D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3A	20B	34D	10D	10C	7B	3B	0	2C	5C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2B	0	2A	1A	1A	3B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1A	1A	0	1A	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1A	15C	52G	25C	0	0	0	0	0	0	5C	3A	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3A	0	0	0	0	0
15C	36C	39B	30C	1A	2B	1D	0	0	0	5B	11A	5B	0	0	0	0	1A
5B	17C	24B	7A	0	0	0	0	0	2A	6A	5B	3B	0	0	1A	0	0
48E	61G	77H	45G	36E	21D	28D	22D	28E	30C	9B	1A	1A	0	0	0	0	0
4B	34B	61E	22E	5D	1D	3B	3B	0	7B	28D	26D	15B	5A	1A	0	0	0
3F	32D	34E	4B	0	0	0	0	0	1B	3B	4A	1A	0	0	0	0	0
12C	42C	40B	14C	3B	1D	1A	0	0	3B	16B	9C	6B	0	0	0	0	0
43K	53J	59G	9D	1A	0	1A	0	0	1B	11D	33G	41G	21E	11C	6G	8D	3F
17D	46D	50D	20C	6D	4D	4D	0	0	5B	12C	18D	9B	1A	0	0	0	0
3B	25B	41D	19C	18D	7C	11B	2A	3B	4B	1A	0	1A	0	0	0	0	0
8C	40D	47C	19C	4B	7C	0	0	0	9B	15B	11B	2B	0	0	0	0	0
0	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5C	39C	51D	19C	7B	4C	5C	0	1A	6A	10B	6B	13G	11F	0	0	0	0
1A	14B	43D	20F	2A	0	0	0	0	7E	23G	24D	11B	1A	0	0	0	0
0	1A	32B	31D	4C	0	0	0	0	1C	15C	28F	18E	6H	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A	3A	2B	2B	0	1A	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3A	0	2A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0
24D	34E	18D	3A	0	0	0	0	0	0	3B	13C	6B	2D	1A	0	0	0
6B	46C	57D	30D	19D	14C	15C	1A	2A	3B	14B	14B	0	0	0	0	0	0
15C	32C	25C	13C	6C	2A	4B	1B	7B	9B	8B	5B	2A	0	0	0	0	0
0	2E	2B	0	2A	1C	0	1G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	2A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1A	3A	2B	2A	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	5B	25C	26C	19B	7B	10C	0	0	1A	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10G	34D	62E	54E	24D	17C	27C	12C	9B	14B	18C	21C	9C	2A	4A	4A	1A	2A
0	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	5B	23B	14B	13B	7C	17B	5A	3B	9B	3C	3C	0	0	0	0	0	0
1A	1A	13D	24D	2C	0	0	0	0	1A	9B	2B	0	0	0	0	0	0

K 50-70; L 70-100; M 100-200; N 200-300; P 300-500; Q 500-700; R 700-1000

Number of Reports	JAN		FEB		MARCH				APRIL			
	1	16	1	15	1	8	16	24	1	8	16	24
	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
	15	31	14	28	7	15	23	31	7	15	23	30
Warbler, Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Redstart, American	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sparrow, English	61K	41J	50K	47J	28J	48H	50H	53H	42J	47G	57H	44G
Bobolink	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2A
Meadowlark	1A	2E	4A	6B	5A	11E	32J	40H	39G	42G	50F	42F
" , Western	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6A
Red-wing	8F	4D	6H	24M	14J	35P	47S	53P	45P	50P	59M	43L
Oriole, Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blackbird, Rusty	6C	1H	1B	4C	3G	6H	9H	13H	22L	23J	29G	18G
Grackle, Bronzed	3A	4B	1D	3D	3D	12H	40M	37J	41K	46J	57G	42G
Cowbird	4D	1G	2A	4E	1F	3J	20M	25G	33L	38L	53G	37G
Tanager, Scarlet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cardinal	39D	22G	24C	27D	19D	32D	31C	29C	25G	27C	37C	33C
Grosbeak, Rose-breasted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bunting, Indigo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grosbeak, Evening	0	0	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finch, Purple	9C	8E	11E	11E	2D	3A	5B	7F	5B	11D	23G	20D
Grosbeak, Pine	9G	4H	8G	8G	3H	4F	3F	2B	0	0	0	0
Redpoll, Hoary	1A	1A	0	1A	1A	0	1A	0	0	0	0	0
Redpoll	7J	6G	11H	11H	9K	12M	12M	7L	7G	3G	1A	1A
Siskin, Pine	13F	3G	9G	14F	6F	4J	7J	2D	0	1A	6H	4F
Goldfinch, Common	15F	7E	10G	12E	7F	11G	9E	12C	8D	6D	8C	17C
Crossbill, Red	1A	0	0	1G	1B	1E	0	0	0	0	1A	1C
" , White-winged	1E	1E	3G	3F	0	1A	0	1E	1A	0	0	1B
Towhee	0	0	1A	0	1A	2A	1A	1A	0	2A	9B	11B
Sparrow, Savannah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3B	12C	15C	34D	31E
" , Grasshopper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4B
" , Henslow's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2E
" , Sharp-tailed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , Vesper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4A	15B	15D	20D	17D
Junco, Slate-colored	25E	18F	19F	22E	9D	13F	15D	36F	34G	44J	58H	33J
" , Oregon	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A
Sparrow, Tree	53G	31F	33J	39G	23G	37G	37G	39G	30G	23F	28F	10D
" , Chipping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A	1A	2A	13C	36D
" , Field	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A	4B	13B	21C	34C
" , White-crowned	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1B
" , White-throated	14B	6B	5B	8C	4B	4C	2B	2A	0	2B	23F	34G
" , Fox	2B	0	2B	0	0	0	2B	9B	14E	24E	19E	12F
" , Lincoln's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" , Swamp	18C	5D	10C	9C	3C	8D	4C	2B	6B	21D	44E	34F
" , Song	34C	16C	10B	28D	18C	32E	46G	52J	43H	48H	61G	46G
Longspur, Lapland	4G	2A	4G	2D	0	8H	8G	4N	1J	3G	0	0
Bunting, Snow	4F	8M	14L	15M	3G	7Q	9E	2D	0	0	0	0

MAY				JUNE		JULY		AUG		SEPT		OCT		NOV		DEC	
1	8	16	24	1	16	1	16	1	16	1	16	1	16	1	16	1	16
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
7	15	23	31	15	30	15	31	15	31	15	30	15	31	15	30	15	31
61	67	80	54	42	26	42	36	38	75	63	70	58	68	61	67	38	83
0	15B	47D	30D	22D	4A	8D	1D	1A	9B	2C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18C	47E	73G	41G	30F	16D	22D	9A	11C	20C	24C	19C	1A	0	0	0	0	0
56H	57H	74H	47J	34G	21G	34H	29H	33J	60K	55J	61J	48J	53J	47J	59K	31J	68K
17C	33H	59G	30G	26E	16D	12C	11D	10G	26D	13F	3B	1A	0	0	0	0	0
47F	47G	65G	40E	28D	22D	26E	19C	17E	21D	13B	18D	22E	13C	7B	1G	1F	9B
3A	1A	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51J	52J	63J	45J	33H	22G	30J	24L	23P	64M	52M	54R	47Q	51P	37M	21G	7B	14D
18B	50E	75F	43D	32C	22C	18C	4B	16C	36C	11C	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0
20E	11B	12B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20G	40J	39L	26L	8K	7H
49G	56G	76G	46G	34F	18F	27G	31H	26F	40H	37J	23M	17N	12N	6D	4B	1A	4B
50G	52G	71G	45F	34F	19D	30E	17G	19F	17H	10K	16M	22M	17M	5L	2J	1A	6D
3A	19B	62C	26C	22C	10C	20C	4B	5B	12B	6A	9B	2A	0	0	0	0	0
45C	59C	60D	25B	23C	17B	23C	13B	17B	27B	25B	19C	16B	13B	36C	36C	25B	46D
11C	34D	54D	11D	9A	4A	10B	1A	4C	4A	10B	10B	1A	0	0	0	0	0
0	7B	38C	19C	20C	14D	17C	12B	11B	4B	4B	2A	0	0	0	0	0	0
1A	2D	3B	2G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6G	17D	7G	0	6D
24E	29C	19B	4A	1A	10B	7B	0	1A	2A	4B	6B	10C	6E	25C	7E	3C	5D
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18F	19G	13G	12H
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22G	18H	5G	17J
8E	9J	12H	4D	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10F	20H	20G	24J	6F	11G
46F	58J	79J	45H	32G	22F	40G	34G	36G	65H	55G	58G	40G	48K	41L	30D	11C	26G
1G	1B	1E	1C	1D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4F	0
2B	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4F	6D	0	3G
23C	22C	35D	7C	6E	7D	6G	2A	4B	5B	5D	4A	10B	9B	0	0	1A	0
31E	30E	51E	36D	25D	19D	21E	13C	13D	26F	24E	20G	19D	5B	1A	0	0	1A
5D	10D	31B	10B	8C	6B	9B	5B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10B	11B	31C	16B	7D	6C	8D	5B	4B	3B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1A	0	0	0	0	0	1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20C	22C	37D	20C	16C	12C	11D	13C	5B	3A	2B	3D	7B	5B	0	0	0	0
26F	11B	7B	3A	4C	1D	0	0	0	0	4B	22G	39G	46G	55F	44F	18F	35F
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1A	0	3A	2A
6B	7B	0	2A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4B	22E	42H	58G	27G	59J
48F	52E	71F	41D	30D	15D	31D	22C	15G	13D	14C	8D	8B	2B	1B	0	0	0
40C	37D	54D	26C	22C	15D	20E	11B	11B	4B	2A	4B	6B	5B	0	0	0	0
19E	37F	44D	6B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7B	25G	10D	1A	0	0	0
52H	57H	53G	8D	0	0	1A	0	0	0	9D	52H	46J	30G	18C	15G	7B	10C
50	0	2A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2A	0	10B	9C	5C	0	0	1A
1B	5D	10B	5B	1A	0	0	0	0	0	1B	1A	4B	0	0	0	0	0
41E	44D	55G	28D	22D	17C	25B	20C	17D	21C	23D	33D	29D	22C	20D	25D	12D	20D
61G	58G	68H	40G	36F	24E	40E	33E	37F	63F	51F	57F	52F	46E	36C	34C	21C	48C
3M	1G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6D	4F	5G	4D
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23K	23K	24H	11K	16J

The names and sequence of the birds are those given in R. T. Peterson's "A Field Guide to the Birds", Houghton Mifflin Co., 1947.

In some cases the values given in the chart may not faithfully represent the actual abundance in the area. Birds had to be observed, identified and reported. Losses at each of these stages are regrettably heavy, and vary from species to species. The following example will illustrate some of these points.

Some birds are naturally shy (Lincoln's Sparrow) whereas others are conspicuous (Towhee). There is a big element of chance in observing certain species. Many are overlooked, because they may be here only a short time and their flights may be during the night or during week-day hours (spring hawk flights).

Identification is hampered by short periods of observation (Warblers), by long range observation (Scoters and Eiders), and by minute differences between similar species (Olive-backed and Gray-Cheeked Thrushes). All unusual records in this chart have been verified by the Statistics Committee.

Sometimes records remain buried in personal files. This may be due to sheer lethargy or to a feeling of futility because someone else has seen the species first or has seen more of them.

A survey of the birds of Western New York was made over 50 years ago by E. H. Eaton (Proceedings of the Rochester Academy of Science, Volume 4, pages 1-64, 1901). This gave the seasonal abundance of each species throughout the year according to the spacing of dots or the thickness of a line drawn for each species. The overall pattern of migration has changed very little, but there have been many changes in the relative abundance of various species.

The increases in Cardinal and in wintering Myrtle Warblers are probably due to a gradual increase in temperature.

The decrease in Red-headed Woodpeckers, and in summer and fall records of Woodcocks and Whip-poor-wills is probably due to the clearing of forest and swamps.

The increase in winter records of White-winged Scoters is probably due to better binoculars and scopes.

The reasons for many other changes are not immediately obvious. There are now more summer records of Ring-billed Gulls, more winter records of Great Black-backed Gulls, and more spring records of Rusty Blackbirds. The Sparrow Hawk population is now more nearly constant throughout the year.

It would be interesting to have similar charts giving the present status of birds in other areas of the state, and to have a new survey of this area after about 25 years.

I wish to thank all who turned in field reports during these years, and the members of the Statistical Committees who transferred them to master charts. I would like to acknowledge the help of Donald D. Bieber, J. Walter Corcoran Jr., Robert T. Dobson, William B. Muchmore, Richard T. O'Hara, Harry VanBeurden, and Mrs. Leo Tanghe in compiling this chart.

852 Stone Road, Rochester, 16, N. Y.

Cardinals are becoming more common each year at the north end of Cayuga. (Walker). Indigo Buntings, which I reported in the last issue as being very scarce, finally arrived in early June in good numbers everywhere except in the Watkins Glen area. Goldfinches were abundant. Savannah Sparrows, still down in numbers around Ithaca, were abundant in Walker's area. Vesper and Song Sparrows were down in numbers at Avoca, and Vespers had unsuccessful nestings around Watkins Glen (Bardeen).

An unusual record is that of a White-throated Sparrow which spent several hours at the home of Miss Louise Helfer in Watkins Glen on 7/3.

Avianna, Etna, N. Y.

REGION 4 — SUSQUEHANNA

LESLIE E. BEMONT

With the exception of the first week or so of June, the weather has been extremely dry and what little rain has fallen has been the form of scattered showers. In Bainbridge the drought was serious enough so that quite large shrubs were wilting and appeared dead according to a letter from Mr. E. J. Smith. Judging from incoming reports the birds have not been affected by the dryness.

LOONS — DUCKS: There were several reports of Great Blue Herons from the Binghamton area during June and July (TCNC). This in contrast to their complete absence from all reports during the same months of '53 and '54. Seven Am. Egrets were seen on the East Branch of the Delaware a few miles below Hale Eddy 7/29 (Wilson).

A lingering flock of 15 or more Canada Geese was at Sherburne 6/ (S. White). Nesting Wood Ducks fared well on Boland's Marsh at least. 21 were counted 7/17, mostly young (TCNC).

Three Am. Mergansers were on the Beaverkill below Cook's Falls 6/3 (Wilson). A definite breeding record was obtained from this general area last year, so that it is entirely possible these birds were breeding.

HAWKS — OWLS: Four Upland Plover were found at Guilford, at an elevation of about 1700 ft., 6/16 (R. & S. White). One, which may have been a young bird, was at the same place 6/19 (Sheffields & Whites). Another bird was seen 6/30 at about the same elevation but about 10 miles away (Whites). Miss White writes that the presence of this species was suspected last year but it was impossible to get a positive identification then. Greater Yellowlegs were at Chenango Bridge 7/26 and again 7/29 (Bemont), the beginning of the fall migration.

Both Cuckoos were very much in evidence during the early part of June in the Binghamton area. They then returned to their normal secretive ways and have been much less common in reports.

GOATSUCKERS — SHRIKES: A 6/8 follow up on the Whip-poor-will reported from a few miles south of Vestal 5/29 produced only negative results. However, one was heard along a little traveled dirt road near Norwich 7/1 and again 7/6 (R. & S. White).

A Yellow-bellied Sapsucker 7/3 at Norwich (S. White) is an unusual summer record.

Kingbirds have been especially common in the Binghamton area during July, apparently due to an especially successful nesting season. Some observers say they have never before been so numerous. Reports from other areas don't report the same abundance. Alder Flycatchers were found at Whitney Point for the first time (TCNC). They seemed more common than usual at Norwich early in June during migration (S. White).

The Bank Swallow colony at Boland's Marsh showed further enlargement over last year to nearly 500 pairs. Colonies were also found near Ithaca and Chenango Valley State Park (TCNC) and a small colony of twenty or more birds was found near Norwich (S. White). A few pairs were still occupying burrows at the Boland's Marsh colony 7/31 (Bemont). Barn swallows have been especially common in the Binghamton area (TCNC) and at Bainbridge (E. J. Smith). The Cliff Swallow colony near Richford appeared to be lower in numbers than last year (Bemont).

A Short-billed Marsh Wren was found at North Norwich 7/20 (Whites).

At least 5 Hermit Thrushes were heard singing near East Windsor 7/24 (TCNC).

VIREOS — WARBLERS: One of the Brewster's Warblers reported in the last issue was at exactly the same spot 6/5, but the following week the area had been graded with a bull-dozer to make a back yard for a new house, so the nest was never found. A Louisiana Waterthrush was seen feeding a young one near Norwich 7/ (S. White). Mourning Warblers have been present at two different stations around Norwich and seem to be nesting, although no direct evidence was found (Whites & Sheffields). One station has been occupied for the last two years.

BLACKBIRDS — SPARROWS: Observations in this area bear out Mrs. Hoyt's comments in the last issue about the Redwing becoming more and more of an upland bird.

A Cardinal was heard singing at COOK'S Falls again 6/4 (Wilson). Savannah Sparrows seem quite common around Norwich this year, especially at higher elevations (S. White). A Slate-colored Junco was seen, and several more heard at Norwich 6/30 and two more at Guilford 7/7 (R. White).

710 University Ave., Endwell, N. Y.

REGION 5 — ONEIDA LAKE BASIN

FRITZ SCHEIDER

With the advent of another summer, further explorations for breeding birds in unworked areas of the region have been undertaken. On 12 June, a group of Onondaga Audubon Society birders in conjunction with the Oneida group visited the Rome Sand Plains, an area of pine (white, pitch, and red)—oak sand barrens, (which proved fascinating in its unexpected avian-botanical associations) between Sylvan Beach and Rome (centering on New London). Another trip (19 June) thru reforestation plantations and high altitude hemlock swamps in southern Onondaga and Madison Counties brought to light some interesting "northerners", previously only suspected as summer residents.

A small flurry of reports of western icterids in June is interesting, not because of the species in question, but because of the lack of weather conditions that might cause such strays.

As to weather, both June and July were hot and dry with the oppressive weather of July apparently acting as an even greater silencer of bird song than the prolonged, dry weather of July '54. Tent caterpillar damage was very extensive in the Selkirk-Sandy Pond area with severe but lesser damage north of Oneida Lake.

LOONS — DUCKS: Common Loon — 1 on 6/7 at Sandy Pond (Schaffner) is no doubt a summering bird. American Egret — no June or July reports. Canada Goose — 2 present thru June on Three-Mile Bay, north shore of Oneida Lake, may be summering birds or possible breeders. Brant — last date — 2, 6/9, Oswego Harbor (M. Rusk). Green-winged Teal — an adult on 6/10, Clay Swamp is late. (Is this bird a result of the N.Y.S. Conservation Department's duck-stocking program?) Wood Duck — reports indicate good brood success (eg. 1 with 11 young, Oneida — H. P. Nodecker).

HAWKS — OWLS: Bald Eagle — the newly discovered nest (March '55 — W. R. Spofford) along Lake Ontario produced no young this season. Ruffed Grouse — very, very few reports; no reports of nests or young. Florida Gallinule — judging by the number of immature birds, this species had a very good season, especially at Selkirk and Sandy Pond, Oswego County. Piping Plover — 1 on 6/2, Sandy Pond was prelude to the discovery (6/5) of a nest (a scrape in the sand) with 2 eggs on the North Spit, Sandy Pond Inlet. (M. R., H. P. N., F. S.) Woodcock — the sighting of 4 birds in 1 week in July at Camp Woodland, Constantia, an area where one normally sees 1/summer, seems to indicate general nesting prosperity for this species. Upland Sandpiper — the great increase in reports (Hoyt, Merritt, Aspinwall, Nodecker) of this bird is more likely due to increase in observation, not reproduction, but may be from both; an interesting account of a successful (and widely publicized) nesting of this Sandpiper comes from Mrs. H. W. Aspinwall, Rome. Solitary and Least Sandpiper — 4 of the former and 7 of the latter ushered in the fall shore-

bird flight on 7/5, a few days early. Knot — 1 on 5/2, 2 on 5/5, Sandy Pond were far below the '54 spring numbers.

Herring Gull — 2 pair with nests and eggs were photographed in the Ring-billed Gull colony on Long Island, Oneida Lake by J. L. Loomis and E. Steenberg, Endicott on 21 May, '55, a first breeding record for the region. Ring-billed Gull — in a letter from J. I. Loomis, Endicott, I have learned that the Ring-billed Gulls have been nesting on Long Island, Oneida Lake since, at least, as far back as 1951, which antedates Dr. B. P. Burtt's '54 date considerably. Bonaparte's Gull — 2 imm. present in a flock of 3000 Ring-billed Gulls on 6/2 (a late date), Sandy PoBnd. Common Tern — the majority of the Sandy Pond colony has shifted from the South Spit to the relatively undisturbed North Spit with apparently much better nesting success; the Oneida Lake colonies also had a favorable season. Black Tern — approximately 15 pair were nesting on the top of muskrat houses (6/10) Clay Swamp (just west of Rt. 11), Onondaga County; no Black Tern colonies are, at present, known east of Rt. 11. Black-billed Cuckoo — although Yellow-billed was reported regularly, the Black-billed was extremely scarce; 3 of the most active field workers reported **none** for June or July. Barn Owl — a nest with 5 eggs (subsequently 4 young) was found near Warners, Onondaga County; the 1st breeding record in 4 years. Saw-Whet Owl — an adult on 7/, Selkirk (E. Evans) is a most unusual date. Whip-poor-will — ceased singing remarkably early; no consistent calling after July 12 at Camp Woodland, Constantia; however, one was heard calling on the late song date of August 26.

SWIFTS — SHRIKES: Red-bellied Woodpecker — a single reported, 6/18; Plainville, Onon. Co. (Miss M. Bitz) would suggest a breeding bird. Red-headed Woodpecker — to the known breeding sites of this almost rare bird, a new one south of Elbridge, Onon. Co. (L. H. Hiscock) is added; however, 1 of 3 breeding sites at Oneida has been abandoned — "no June activity" (H. P. N.) Sapsucker — the presence of 3 young barely able to fly (end of July) at Camp Woodland, Constantia finally proves this bird as a breeder in that area (elevation 500'). Alder Flycatcher — surprisingly enough this was a common bird of the reforestation plantation (Highland Park) in southern Onondaga County, despite the coniferous habitat and the dryness of the hillsides; individual birds were heard to give both the "way-be-o" and "fitz-bu" calls with intermixed "greet" and "gray-teal" notes. Bank Swallows — M. Rusk reports these birds nesting in the eroded edges of a huge pile of coal dust in Oswego Harbor. Rough-winged Swallow — a common bird all along the heavily-walled Oswego River and reported nesting in hollow reinforcing and spill pipes in the Oswego Harbor breakwaters. H. R.) Cliff Swallows — the Oneida Lake North Shore colonies have continued their rapid decline; probably in a few years, it will be unknown as a breeder within 5 mi. of the lake.

Winter Wren — 3 singing birds in a beech-hemlock-alder brush patch on 6/20, Cazenovia seems to indicate breeding prospects. Short-billed Marsh Wren — no June or July records, a sad confirmation of this species' absence reported earlier. Hermit Thrush — this was perhaps the most abundant bird in the Rome Sand Plains; in several areas, dozens could be heard singing even at mid-day. Bluebirds — summer reports are very few; perhaps the snowstorm of 26-28 March '55 wiped out many of the local breeders since presumably most had returned by that time. Blue-gray Gnatcatcher — the Camillus Valley nesting of the spring report was abandoned by 6/7 and had been torn apart by 6/11.

VIREOS — WARBLERS: Blue-headed Vireo — 2 singing males present thru summer at Camp Woodland, Constantia attest to the "northern" flavor of this area despite its proximity to Lake Oneida and its low elevation. Golden-winged Warbler — 2 new breeding sites; one, in Rock Cut Valley, Town of DeWitt, Onon. Co. (W. Schramm is of great interest for it is the first report of a site **southeast** of Syracuse. Nashville — 4 singing males reported, 2 each from Rome Sand Plains (6/12-Paquette, Ackleys) and Highland Park, Onon. Co. (6/5 — W.S.). Myrtle — a singing male could be found in practically every grove of mature white pine in the Rome Sand Plains (6/12); further, 8 singing males were located in less than a mile walk (6/19) thru the Highland Park Reforestation plantations; careful search of other hill country reforestation projects would undoubtedly show breeding Myrtles present. Black-throated Green and Blackburnian — though both were present in the dry mature pine woods of the Sand Plains, only the Black-throated Green could be found in the growing spruce and fir of the reforestation projects (Highland Park), despite an actual tree height difference of less than 8-10 feet.

Pine — a persistently singing male was the only one of this species observed in the Rome Sand Plains, though the extensive pine areas and several "suspiciously-Pine" songs heard would indicate more. Ovenbird — like the Hermit Thrush, very

common (80 in 2 miles of wood road) in the dry open pine-oak woods of the Sand Plains. Louisiana Water Thrush — 2 new breeding locales; 1 near Munnsville, Madison County (H.P.N.) — at a spot where 2 years ago, he found Winter Wrens with young; and 1 near Stokes Corner (north of Rome and Delta Lake) (Mrs. H. A.). Mourning — 1 male singing on territory (6/10 — Clay Swamp, Onon. Co.) behind a rifle range! (Dave Ackley). Hooded — 3 new breeding stations; 1 on 6/9, Drumlin, southeast edge of Syracuse (W.S.) is a recent invader, as this species was not present in that area 5 years previously.

ICTERIDS — FRINGILLIDS: Western Meadowlark — a bird repeatedly singing the song of this species was carefully watched for 20 min. in a cow pasture, corner of Rts. 104B and 3 near Selkirk; observer had opportunity to compare several times visually (no noteworthy difference except a faintly sandier back) and frequently compared audibly with nearby E. Meadowlarks (F.S.) Yellow-headed Blackbird — 1 well-verified report of a male at Lee Center, Oneida County on 6/7 (Mr. Max Olney fide Mrs. F. W. May); also an at-present unconfirmed but probably reliable report of a pair of this species at North Bay, Oneida Lake on 6/27 (Mrs. J. H. Peters).

Cardinals — since early August, a pair regularly present at Oneida (H.P.N.). Vesper Sparrow — common in the Rome Sand Plains, but only where **bare** sandy areas meet grassy swales; if the bare areas were absent, these sparrows were also absent. Grasshopper and Henslow's Sparrows — Grasshopper ceased singing on 7/23, but the Henslow's persisted until 8/23 (a late date), when song observations were terminated (W.R.S.). White-throats — 3 singing birds present in a high altitude swamp (6/19) near Cazenovia; also present in numbers in the heavy brush areas of the Rome Sand Plains; with such differences in plants and topography between these two areas, the habitat resiliency of this bird becomes obvious.

151 Seventh North Street, Syracuse 8, N. Y.

REGION 6 — ST. LAWRENCE

FRANK A. CLINCH

As in most places the weather for June and July was hot and dry. In Watertown it was the hottest July since 1921 with an average temperature 75.72 or more than five degrees above normal. The rainfall for June-July was only 2.33 inches which is 4.28 inches below normal. However, vegetation, in general, fared much better than might be expected and wildlife did not seem to suffer greatly. The first of frequent and heavy rains came August 7.

LOONS — DUCKS: What looked at first like a good year for the Double-crested Cormorants seems to have resulted in very few young being reared. Reports differ, but indicate interference by man. No reports of American Egrets. Another attempt was made to get Canada Geese to breed at Perch River Refuge, but most of them were young birds and not mated. There were two nests and three young, but the means used to keep the breeding birds there was not given. It was a very good breeding season for ducks in all parts of this region (J. Wilson). In late July about 15 Mergansers were seen in the river below Cranberry Lake. They were mostly young birds and probably American Mergansers.

HAWKS — OWLS: Virginia Rails were seen at Beaver Meadows and near Madrid. Three immature Upland Plovers were noted in the Town of Orleans in July. Yellowlegs and Least Sandpipers were seen on July 7 (J.B.B.). Solitary Sandpipers were reported July 12, and near Madrid July 29. An Adult Bald Eagle passed over Potsdam on June 15 and a young bird was seen at Perch River. Ruffed Grouse are very scarce (J. A. Blake).

WOODPECKERS — SPARROWS: Nests of Red-headed Woodpeckers were located near Gouverneur and Perch River Refuge (J.B.B.). Evening Grosbeaks stayed in Watertown to about the first of June, built a nest, but were driven away by Grackles. This is the first known recent record of an Evening Grosbeak nest in or near Jefferson County.

173 Haley St., Watertown, N. Y.

REGION 7 — ADIRONDACK-CHAMPLAIN

THOMAS A. LESPERANCE

An exceptionally hot, dry summer was experienced in the north country. Temperatures ranged from a low of 48 degrees to a high of 98. Near drought conditions preveiled leaving small streams a series of pools and the larger ones mere trickles. Lake Champlain reached an all time low of about 12 feet below its normal spring level.

LOONS — GULLS: Common Loon, a few years ago very common in summer, now quite common throughout the length of Lake Champlain. A large colony of Herring and Ring-billed Gulls is increasing in numbers on Four Brothers Islands, Lake Champlain. Black-crowned Night Herons have increased from 27 nests to 29 nests as the Four Brothers colony. We have started to band these birds. Bitterns were not as common this summer probably due to low water in the marshes; Great Blue Heron quite common; Little Green Heron much more common than last year. These records indicate the tree nesting herons more successful in nesting this year than the ground nesters.

HAWKS — OWLS: Due to increased pond and lake margins the sandpipers were common. A Dowitcher was reported at Four Brothers Is. in late June. Greater Yellowlegs were first observed at Au Sable Pt. Aug. 15. Great-horned and Barred Owls were heard during the summer.

SWIFTS — SHRIKES: Phoebe and Crested Flycatchers were common at Keesville but Alders were seen only occasionally. Least was seen at Port Kent Aug. 13. Barn, Tree, Bank and Rough-winged Swallows were common. Tree swallows readily accepted small boxes placed on poles and situated about the garden. Each year for the past three years Cliff Swallows have become increasingly scarce until now, in the vicinity of Keesville, they are a rarity. Two pairs of Nighthawks have taken up residence in the village. Prior to this year the only known nesting birds in the vicinity were at Au Sable Forks. Whip-poor-wills were very common especially in the Port Kent and Clintonville areas. Purple Martins were seen only at the park in Plattsburg where a 'colony' house has been provided. They nested years ago at the Port Kent ferry house, until it was torn down. Catbirds, Veerys, Robins and Bluebirds were common at Keesville and abundant at Essex (Mason). Olive-backed and Grey-cheeked Thrushes were seen at Wickam's Marsh during July. Wood Thrushes appeared common at Essex (Mason).

VIREOS — WARBLERS: There were two pronounced waves of warblers in the spring. Most common during the summer were Redstart, Myrtle, Magnolia, Blackburnian, Yellow Warblers; very few Black and Whites were seen. A Prairie Warbler was seen along the Delaware and Hudson R. R. at Burnam's Siding and Nashville Warbler was seen just east of Keesville — both seen repeatedly.

BLACKBIRDS — SPARROWS: Baltimore Orioles were unusually common this summer and many people have called to describe their particular nesting pair. It is hoped they will revisit us again in such great numbers next year. Scarlet Tanagers were reported by Mason as common in Essex. Rose-breasted Grosbeaks were common at Keesville and Essex (Mason). Evening Grosbeaks were common here until the middle of July when they suddenly left. A Dickcissel was collected at Keesville on Aug. 13 for the State Teachers College at Plattsburg.

To all of you interested people who may use the above data I hope you can bear with me until my correspondents and I can in some small measure duplicate the concise but friendly reports submitted by Dr. Gordon Meade. The counties of Hamilton, Essex, Franklin and Clinton make up region 7. We would greatly appreciate any information on birds of this area.

Keesville, New York.

REGION 8 — MOHAWK-HUDSON

JAMES K. MERITT

The months of June and July were quite dry in the Schenectady area. Precipitation was about two thirds of normal in June and less than half

of normal in July. While June temperatures were average, July temperatures averaged a good 4.2 degrees above normal.

The find of the period was a male Yellow-headed Blackbird seen on two occasions at a marshy area near Schenectady. No other reports are considered out of the ordinary.

LOONS — DUCKS: Late in June a high count of nine American Egrets and some eighty Black-crowned Night Herons was made at Vischer's Ponds, near Rexford, by Hallenbeck and Merritt. Numbers of both species dwindled during July. A few Green Herons were present there throughout the period. Five Canada Geese were observed near Schenectady by Hazel Eddy on July 1. The Black Duck and Wood Duck were breeders at Vischer's Ponds, and the Blue-winged Teal was recorded there by Mr. and Mrs. William Foote on July 28.

HAWKS — OWLS: Few hawk reports were received. During June almost 100 Ring-necked Pheasants were released in the Vischer's Ferry and Burnt Hills area by the Ballston Lake Fish and Game Club. The Florida Gallinule was recorded throughout the period at Vischer's Ponds, and on July 28 several young were seen there by the Footes. A Virginia Rail was heard at Meadowdale Marsh, a few miles south of Schenectady, on July 30, and on the following day several observers enjoyed fine views of four Virginia Rails and three Soras at Vischer's Ponds. Young of both species were seen. On June 26 five Upland Plovers (an adult and four young) were seen near Scotia by Hallenbeck. A few shorebirds trickled into the area late in the period. A Semipalmated Plover, a Solitary Sandpiper, and some twenty Semipalmated Sandpipers were among those observed at Watervliet Reservoir on July 30 (JM). Several observers reported from one to three Wilson's Snipe at Vischer's Ponds late in July, and two Pectoral Sandpipers were reported there on July 28 by the Footes. Allen Benton flushed a Woodcock from his yard in Albany on June 25, and he also reported the species in July. A Screech Owl was present throughout at least the latter part of the period at Guilderland Center (Nelle Van Vorst), and a Great Horned was heard at Alplaus on July 28 (Adeline Heitkamp).

SWIFTS — SHRIKES: A Pileated Woodpecker was observed flying across the Mohawk River at Vischer's Ferry on June 11 (JM). Olive-sided Flycatchers were reported as summering at Jenny Lake, near Corinth (Warren County), by Guy Bartlett. An interesting note concerns the Alder Flycatcher. Quite a few were present throughout the period at Meadowdale Marsh, and the species was also reported from Vischer's Ponds. All of these birds were singing the conspicuous "fitz-bew" song. A pair of these birds at a small marsh less than two miles south of Meadowdale was singing the totally different "way-bee-o" song. The singing of the Alder, or Traill's Flycatcher, in relation to range and habitat, has aroused much interest among ornithologists, and in connection therewith readers are referred to an excellent article by Kenneth C. Parkes entitled "Traill's Flycatcher in New York" in the **Wilson Bulletin** of June, 1954 (Vol. 66, No. 2). Four Cliff Swallows — and two nests — were located by Hallenbeck near Scotia on June 26, and on July 30 a colony was observed at a farmhouse near Altamont (JM). The Red-breasted Nuthatch was reported as a breeder in Carman, a Schenectady suburb (NNV). The Carolina Wren was reported from Scotia on June 12 (EH), and the Winter Wren was reported from Jenny Lake (GB). On July 3 two Short-billed Marsh Wrens were observed by Frazer Turrentine and Rudd Stone at Meadowdale Marsh. This is the only local area where these birds can be found with any reasonable degree of certainty.

VIREOS — WARBLERS: The Warbling Vireo was present in good numbers at suitable habitats throughout the period. A Golden-winged Warbler and two Yellow-breasted Chats were observed at Albany the first week of July (AB). Myrtles were reported as being unusually common breeders in the Jenny Lake area by Guy Bartlett. On June 4 a Blackburnian Warbler was observed in Thacher Park, near Altamont, and on June 25 a family of Black-throated Blues was observed near Alcove Reservoir (JM).

BLACKBIRDS — SPARROWS: One of the rarities of the year to date was a male Yellow-headed Blackbird seen by Robert Underwood and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ottman at Vischer's Ponds on June 5. The bird was seen by Hallenbeck on June 19. The Scotia Cardinal was reported by Hallenbeck, and another individual was reported from Schenectady throughout the period by Hazel Eddy. Young Cardinals were seen near Schenectady in late June by Mrs. Louis Novak — evidence of local breeding for at least the second successive year. The Cardinal was also reported from Amsterdam (Margaret Fitzgerald).. There were several scattered June reports

of the Henslow's Sparrow. The Slate-colored Junco was reported on two occasions from Thacher Park.

901 State Street, Schenectady 7, N. Y.

REGION 9 — DELAWARE-HUDSON

ROBERT F. DEED

Weather went to violent extremes this summer. After an undistinguished June, the month of July was the second hottest and second driest in 84 years of New York Weather Bureau history. On 11 days, temperatures above 90 were recorded. Then came August—the hottest August and the second wettest month in history.

LOONS — DUCKS: Of the "white" herons, only the American Egret appeared during the summer, and this one only sparingly. In Putnam County, Mrs. George Little saw two near Purdys on Aug. 16, and probably the same birds were seen near Somers. In Rockland, one bird visited the Tappan area on July 26. Pied-billed Grebes again nested at Krumville in Ulster County (Hough) and brought up young.

HAWKS — OWLS: The first Ulster County nesting record for the Upland Sandpiper was made at Kripplebush by Fred Hough. Young were off the nest in mid-June, lingering in nearby pastures.

Shorebirds were trickling down the Hudson Valley toward the end of July. On July 31, at Cornwall Bay in Orange County, Edward D. Treacy found Semipalmated Plover (second occurrence for the Rockland-Orange area) and three Ruddy Turnstone (first record), along with the more usual birds.

Cuckoos were absent or scarce over wide areas of Ulster County (Hough).

SWIFTS — SHRIKES: A new locality for Red-headed Woodpecker was found between Goshen and Washingtonville, Orange County, making three known sites.

The scarcity of some regular breeders — notably House Wren and Catbird — has aroused some comment. The House Wren, for example, was absent from every one of six habitual sites in the Nyack area. Lay opinion blames the situation on DDT sprays. Another thought: Did last fall's three hurricanes catch migrating flocks in concentrations at dangerous points of passage along the coast?

VIREOS — SPARROWS: The White-eyed Vireo was found along the Wallkill River by Heinz Meng, and the Worm-eating Warbler probably nested in the Lomontville area of Ulster County (Hough).

The Orchard Oriole nested at the same spot for the third year in a row, near Stone Ridge, in Ulster (Hough). This year's nest in a Swamp White Oak was only about 100 feet from last year's nest in an Elm tree. Young left the nest on June 22, and the family quickly vanished.

50 Clinton Ave., Nyack, N. Y.

REGION 10 — MARINE

JOHN J. ELLIOTT

Late spring weather was satisfactory for breeding except for the June 8-10 flooding of the salt marshes and lowlands due to very high tides. Therefore shore and water birds apparently had few deterring factors in raising young. The tremendous number of young Common Terns in August indicated considerable nesting success, although the western Long Island population of Least Terns appeared less than normal. Almost 100 juvenile Herring Gulls were banded at Captree on Jones Beach. The finding in late July of three Sharptailed Sparrows nests with four eggs each, indicated that first broods had been washed out on the flooded meadows during the above mentioned June 8-10 northeasterly storm and a new start had been made. Successful nesting of land birds was reported from the north shore.

As for migrants, there was a continuity of records in June which left one undecided whether shore birds were north or south bound. However, the northern movement of shore birds, in numbers, practically terminated with 150 Black-bellied Plover and 50 Ruddy Turnstones at Oceanside, June 6 (E. Morgan). As early as June 24-26 fair numbers again appeared but

there were intermittent records of a few individuals through June. The first indication of land bird migration was the appearance of Northern Water-Thrush at Great River, August 5, in spite of a month-long drought and extreme heat.

LOONS — DUCKS: There were several records of Common Loon in early June and one on June 16 at Orient; also one record of Red-throated Loon, apparently crippled, July 23 at Moriches. A count of 287 Sooty Shearwaters was made on June 4 between Moriches and Shinnecock Inlets (Puleston, Raynor), and a few Wilson's Petrels appeared off the coast about June 15, with an increase later. Several June records of Gannet came in with two birds off-shore June 15 (I. Alperin).

American and Snowy Egrets appeared early at Jones Beach. The Yellow-crowned Night Heron was reported and apparently was breeding both on the north and south shores. Several records of post-breeding Louisiana Heron came in — mid-July into September — at Jones Beach and a late July record of two at Oak Beach (Dr. and Mrs. Kimball). Least Bittern summered at Oceanside. A June record also came from Greenport (R. Latham). Four Brant were seen at Wantagh, June 4 and three at Moriches, June 15. Two broods of Gadwall of six young each, were reported from Jones Beach, also a late Pintail, May 24, three Scaup in late July at Moriches, a Red-breasted Merganser off Amityville and 11 White-winged Scoters daily at Orient. Two Ruddy Ducks were reported at Mecox, June 4 (Puleston, Raynor). Returning ducks showed up at Jones Beach with the remarkable list of 12 Baldpate, 20 Green-winged Teal, eight Shoveller and one European Widgeon, September 4 (Bull, Eisenmann). The European Widgeon preceeds the earliest record for this region by eight days.

HAWKS — OWLS: The Red-tailed Hawk was reported in early June at Water Mill and at Upton and Broad-winged Hawk at Upton, June 1. Westward along the north shore, Broad-winged and Red-shouldered Hawks were fairly common as far west as Mill Neck. There has been practically no southern falcon flight and no late summer Duck Hawks reported to date. Several Clapper Rail nests washed out during the early June floods. Very few Sora, Gallinule or King Rail records. A Black Rail was recorded from Lawrence, June 4.

Regarding shore birds a Northern Phalarope was recorded at Moriches, June 6 (R. Grant). On June 24 a Hudsonian Curlew was seen at Jones Beach (A. Penberthy) and on June 26 four Black-bellied Plover and six Dowitchers were noted at Jones Inlet (J. Bull). By July 21 the southern flight was progressing rapidly with 22 Turnstones, one Willet, 18 Knots, three Hudsonian Godwits, an estimated 400 Dowitchers, 200 Sanderlings and 150 Semipalmated Sandpipers on one large sandbar near Moriches Inlet (Elliott). Only Golden Plover record: Idlewild, July 24, one (Mayer, Rose).

A large flight of 30 Pomarine, 12 Parasitic and five unidentified Jaegers were reported on an ocean fishing trip off southern Long Island, June 6, and four Jaegers at Atlantic Beach, June 4. Some 200 Herring Gulls nested at Captree and an estimated 450 Common Terns at Jones Beach.

SWIFTS — SHRIKES: Two Nighthawks were seen at Riverhead, June 15 (R. Latham); Least Flycatcher was fairly common at Oyster Bay and the eastern most record came from Manorville (Raynor). There were good breeding colonies of Purple Martins at Seaford. The Carolina Wren was noted at Shinnecock Hills in June and six were counted at Greenport, June 19.

VIREOS — WARBLERS: Yellow-throated and Warbling Vireos were fairly common on the north shore from Mill Neck to Oyster Bay. Many pairs of Red-eyed Vireos had late nests and were feeding fledglings in late August. A singing Parula Warbler was noted at Great River, June 6 to June 30, but no nest was found (Elliott). A Black-throated Green Warbler was present in the West Hills during June. The Louisiana Water-thrush was missing from some former haunts on the north shore.

BLACKBIRDS — SPARRODS: About a half-dozen Bobolinks occupied a grassy tract at Babylon, and an Orchard Oriole was seen daily at Manhasset in June. There were several records of Cardinals feeding young and a feeding Rose-breasted Grosbeak at Great Neck, July 4 (J. Terres). Several other records of Rose-breasted Grosbeak came in as far east as Cold Spring Harbor and Massapequa. The House Finch is on the increase. The European Goldfinch has suffered a serious decline in numbers. Grasshopper Sparrows were seen in abundance on the cattle-grazed hills at Montauk and a colony of about a dozen birds was found at Westbury. Apparently the Vesper Sparrow has been driven out of western Nassau Co. by building developments, the most westerly singing bird heard this year being at Bethpage.

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